FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 13, 1846. [NO. 1532.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

☞ A Convention will be held in Fayetteville on the 4th day of November 1846, to take into consideration the importance of completing the connecting link in the Metropolitan Mail Rail Road between Raleigh, N. C. and Camden, S. C. The citizens of the counties who feel an interest in this work are requested to hold meetings and send Delegates, and all who are friendly to the scheme are invited to visit Fayetteville on that occasion.

By order of the Executive Committee.
ARCH'D McLEAN, Sec'y.
Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1846.

Female Seminary.

MRS. C. S. HAWLEY will resume the Exercises of her School on MONDAY the 12th inst., and solicits the patronage of her former patrons and friends.

She would receive 3 or 4 Pupils in her family as Boarders.

Oct. 6, 1846. 31-2w

NEW STOCK.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, which will be sold at the usual low prices.

E. J. HALE.
Oct. 6, 1846.

NOTICE.

A [illegible] of having operations [illegible] their Teeth, or any [illegible] Dental organs, re[illegible] as early as possible, [illegible] North the first [illegible] the latter part of [illegible].

J. N. BAIRD, Dentist.
Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1846. 31-3w

WANTED.

A [illegible].

C. P. MALLETT, Post.
Oct. [illegible], 1846. 31-3wks

WANTED.

10,000 LBS. TALLOW.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. [illegible] 31tf

Head Quarters.—Regimental Orders.

[illegible] Regiment N. C. Militia.

[illegible] at the Court House [illegible] on [illegible] 24 [illegible] at [illegible] A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs, [illegible].

[illegible] commissioned and non-commissioned Officers [illegible] 23d [illegible] at the Court House [illegible] A. M. [illegible].

By order of [illegible] Col. Comd't.
Oct. [illegible], 1846. 31td

To all whom it may concern.

A [illegible] Smith & [illegible] Mr. JAMES A. BIZZELL [illegible] Mr. B. [illegible].

W. D. SMITH.
W[illegible], Sept. [illegible], 1846. 31-6w

NOTICE.

A [illegible].

J. & T. WADDILL.
Oct. 1846. 31-6w

Wrapping Paper.

A LARGE SUPPLY of superior WRAPPING PAPER, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22, 1846.

Watches and Jewelry.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

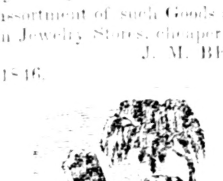
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Consisting of

Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold and Silver Spectacles; Gold and fashionable Breast Pins; Bracelets, Shirt Studs, Butter Knives, Pocket ditto, Glasses, Diamonds, a fine lot of pure Silver Spoons, Military Goods, fine double barrel Guns, six barrel Pistols, single barrel ditto, of all qualities.

A general assortment of such Goods as are generally kept in Jewelry Stores, cheaper than ever.

J. M. BEASLEY.
Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6w



MONUMENTAL Marble Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened (nearly opposite the Post Office,) a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones, of any description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE LAUDER.
Fayetteville, July 1846. 19-6mp

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

July 1.—18tf

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS. OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine makers
For sale by JAS. G. COOK.
July 27. 21tf

Stop the Runaway!

RANAWAY from the place on Saturday night last, a negro man named

JIM,

Commonly calling himself JAMES LORD, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, not very dark complexion, common size, about 30 years of age, has rather full lips, and large eyes, inclined to be red. He has been for some years engaged as a Pressman in the "Observer Office," and was formerly a Cooper.

He has taken with him a considerable quantity of clothing, the various articles of which are not recollected. He had on when he left a pair of light cotton pantaloons and a round jacket, and has taken with him (I think) a black fur hat, nearly new, and a black broadcloth dress coat.—He can read a little, but cannot write.

He has lately been troubled with a sore just above the ancle of his left leg, which is hardly yet healed, and he may probably limp a little in consequence.

He was raised in Wilmington, and may possibly have gone to that place; but my impression is, that he is endeavoring to make his way to some of the free States. If he has free papers, or a pass permitting him to travel, they are forged.

The owner of said slave, (the Editor of the Observer,) is at present at the North, consequently I do not feel authorised in offering any specific reward; but have no hesitation in saying, that whoever will apprehend said negro, and lodge him in any Jail so that he may be got back, will be *liberally rewarded.*

J. B. NEWBY,
for E. J. Hale.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 14, 1846.

P. S. From information received he is no doubt about Wilmington.

$100 REWARD.

I will pay the above reward for the recovery of JIM, the late Pressman in the Observer Office, if taken beyond the limits of this State, or $50 if taken within the State, and confined in any Jail so that I get him. For description, see advertisement above.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1846.

Odd Fellows' School.

THE Trustees announce to the public, that the Female School, under the supervision of Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, will be re-opened on the 12th day of October next. The deserved reputation of Mrs. Billups, as a disciplinarian and instructress, are deemed sufficient to insure the patronage of Parents and Guardians.

TERMS.—Three Dollars and 25 cents per quarter, payable in advance. Owing to the very low rate of Tuition, no deduction will be made except in extraordinary cases. Books, &c. furnished *free of cost.*

The Trustees have no hesitation in recommending this School as one of the very best. The plan of instruction is on the Prussian principle. Application to be made to J. M. Stedman, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. WINSLOW,
A. A. T. SMITH,
D. G. McRAE,
J. SMITH,
J. M. STEDMAN, } *Trustees.*
Sept. 28, 1846. 30tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an act to emancipate Abel Payne, his wife, and five children.

Sept. 28, 1846. 30-5wks

WAREHOUSE OF PRINTS ONLY, BY LEE & JUDSON,

56 Cedar Street, New York.

THE whole of this capacious warehouse is appropriated *exclusively to the exhibition and sale of* **PRINTED CALICOES.**

Merchants are invited to examine the extensive Stock of this establishment, where they will find with scarcely an exception, every new and desirable style, both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by the piece or package, for cash or short credit, at or below manufacturers' prices.

September 25, 1846. 30-3m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.

Mary R. Johnson *vs.* James T. Johnson.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IN this case, it appearing on affidavit that James T. Johnson, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Greensborough Patriot and Fayetteville Observer, two public newspapers printed in this State, for the said Defendant, James T. Johnson, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March, 1847, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alex'r B. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, the 2d Monday in September, 1846.

[30] A. B. SMITH, *Clerk.*

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1846.

James Allen *vs.* Eben Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, dec'd.

Justices' Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Waddill, John Hill and wife Mary, Richard Tomlinson and wife Nancy, James Tomlinson and wife Elizabeth, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the aforesaid non-residents, heirs at law of Thos. Waddill, deceased, to appear at the next term of this Court, and contest the plea of fully administered and no assets.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1846. N. D. BOGGAN, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $2 25.] 27-6w

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.
A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS.

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Gray's Ointment,
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE
Sept. 22.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Cheaper than Ever.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

—*Consisting of*—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Blue, black, and steel-mixed Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Oregon and Matamoras Cassimeres,
Satin and Velvet Vestings, Valencia ditto,
Cashmeres and Cashmere Robes,
Shaded Cashmere and St. Catherine Cloths,
Mouslin DeLains and Alpacas,
English and American Prints,
White, red, and green Flannels,
Carpeting and Baize,
Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Ladies' Silk and Merino Shirts,
Gentlemens' do. do. do.
Silk and Merino Hose and Half Hose,
Cotton and Cashmere Hose,
Ladies' Kid and Silk Gloves, of every variety,
Jaconets and Candrics,
Mull, Book, and Swiss Muslins,
Plaid and Stripe ditto,
Bishop Lawns,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Cotton and Silk Velvets,
Stocks, Scarfs, and Cravats,
Collars and Bosoms,
Gimps and Fringes, Sewing Silks and Twist,
Thread and Cotton Edgings,
Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Pins, Needles, and Spool Thread,
Canvass and Padding,
Hooks and Eyes,
Linen and Cotton Tapes and Bobbing,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Florence, Braid, and Straw Bonnets,
Men's and Boys' Fur and Cloth Caps,
Silk, Fur, and Wool Hats,
A large Stock of Boots and Shoes, and a great many Goods too tedious to mention.

As the above Goods were [illegible] low, they will [illegible] Cash. Those wishing to purchase, will [illegible] purchasing elsewhere, as they will get bargains.

September 28. [illegible]

BRILLIANT SCHEME!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class I for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, October 24, 1846.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 3,227, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, 60 of 100, &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 32 50

SPLENDID ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class K, for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, October 31, 1846.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,294, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,435, 2 Prizes of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 4 of 1,250, 25 of 1,000, 30 of 500, 40 of 400, &c. &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 26 Wholes, [illegible]
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, [illegible]
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

Address,
J. G. GREGORY & CO. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
Sept. 25, 1846. 30-3tpd

JUST RECEIVED.

BRADLEY'S Sermons; Luther on Galatians; Barder's Village Sermons; Ellsworth's Patent Office Report; Scott's Novels, complete for $2 50; Vols. 8, 9, 10, and 11 Harper's Miscellany, consisting of Darwin's Voyage of a Naturalist; Parrott's Journey to Arabia; Remarkable Criminal Trials; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62 of Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, viz: Keats' Poetical Works; Blanchard's Sketches from Life; Journey from Cornhill to Cairo; Hazlitt's Table Talk, 2d series; Thiodolf the Icelander, &c. &c. For sale by

May 30. E. J. HALE.

GIESE & SON.

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seed, Lumber, Iron, &c. &c.,

No. 18 Commerce street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

J. F. G. & Son will receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce, and make liberal advances on consignments when required, and prompt remittances when sales are effected.

Refer to—
P. Durkin, Esq., Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Wesley Gregg, Esq. do.
Lewis Lunsford, Esq. do.
Peebles, White & Davis, do.
and others.
June 13, 1846. 15-20wpd

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. [illegible]tf

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD having determined to locate permanently in Fayetteville, will devote his undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry in Fayetteville, and the surrounding counties.

When in Fayetteville, he will be found at Briggs' Hotel, and all orders from the country, for his services, will be promptly attended to.

He can exhibit the most satisfactory references, as to character and practical skill in his profession.

Aug. 8, 1846. 26-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

REMOVAL AND NEW GOODS.

I HAVE removed to the Brick Store one door East of Messrs. Charles T. Haigh & Son, and am now receiving and opening my FALL AND WINTER STOCK, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats, Caps, and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Window Glass, Leather and

GROCERIES,

All of which having been purchased at the late reduced prices for cash, will be offered unusually low, either for cash or on time for approved paper.

JOHN D. STARR.
Sept. 19, 1846. 29-6w

Seasonable Goods.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and will receive during the present week, the balance of their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Embracing a large and general assortment, among which may be found:

Fine and common blue, black, brown, invisible green, and mixt broad Cloths; Beaver Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds and Kerseys; Kentucky Jeans; Satin Vestings; Silk and Worsted do; embro'd and fig'd Cashmeres; plaid do; Cashmere Robes; Muslin Delains; Alpacas; Calicoes; blch'd Shirtings; blch'd and brown Drillings; Bed Tickings; red, white, green, and yellow Flannels; Carpetings; Serges; fig'd and plain Silks; Silk Hdkfs. and Cravats; Ginghams; fine and common Shawls; Buttons, Combs, and Threads, in great variety; Silk and Cotton Hosiery and Gloves; Jaconet and Plaid Muslins; Swiss and Book ditto; Laces and Edgings; Paddings and Canvass; Stocks, Collars and Bosoms; Cotton and Linen Diapers and D[illegible]; [illegible] of Lawns; plaid Linsey; [illegible] Cambricks, paper Cambricks and Silesias; [illegible] Blankets; large Whitney Blankets; elastic Suspenders; Ladies and Gentlemen's [illegible]; Silk Scarfs; Apron Checks; [illegible] and Cooking [illegible]; Furniture Prints; [illegible] Prints; brown linen [illegible] for [illegible]; green Berege; black Veils; corded Skirts; Linen Cambrick; Linen Cambrick Hdkfs; fine brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Pilot Cloths; low priced Overcoats and Frock Coats, by the dozen; Fringes and Gimps, for trimming; Turkey Red; Shoe Thread.

ALSO,

Hats, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes, Umbrellas,

Together with nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

As the above Goods were bought at *unusually low* [illegible] in the New York and Boston markets, principally *for cash,* they can be sold very cheap. Purchasers will please call and look.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
September 21, 1846. 29-8w

Removal.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

HAVE removed to the fire-proof granite building, one door East of Anderson st., joining the store of D. A. Ray & Co., where they offer for sale their usual stock of GOODS, viz:

Groceries, Dry Goods, &c.

They will continue to be supplied with seasonable Goods from the North, which will be sold for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Just received on Consignment, and for sale,

32 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES.
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Sept. 15, 1846. 28tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable dress Goods, embracing a great variety; Calicoes, low priced to fine; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satin, Silk, and Cassimere Vestings; bleached and brown Sheetings; Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; Blankets, Bed, Negro, and Saddle; Tickings, Canvass, and Padding; Silk and Alpaca Serge; Suspenders; Muslin DeLain and Cashmere Robes; Cashmere and Muslin De Lain, in the piece; Ombre, Cameleon, plaid, and black Alpacas; Book, Mull, Jackonet, and Swiss Muslins; Linen and Spool Thread; Linen Floss; Buttons; Combs; Pins; Needles; Hooks and Eyes; Red and White Flannels; French Merinoes; Taylor and Malcomb Plaids; Cloakings; [illegible]; Cotton and Silk Flags; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Indigo, Madder; Bagging, Rope, and Twine; Cut Nails; Cut Tacks; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; fine and common Tobacco; Crockery and Glassware; Paper, Foolscap and Letter; fancy Soap; Sole Leather; painted Pails; Brooms; Axes; Hardware and Cutlery; fine to low priced Cigars; with many articles not named; altogether making a much larger and better assortment than is usually kept in one Store. Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine styles, qualities and prices.

Terms as liberal as elsewhere. Stand same as last year, Foot of Hay Mount, next above Briggs's Hotel.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 14, 1846. 28-tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS having unsettled business with the undersigned, will please give him a call between now and the first of December.

When in Town, he may be found by calling at the Wagon Yard.

JACKSON JOHNSON.
Sept. 19, 1846. 29-tf

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Arch'd McDiarmid, dec'd, having been granted to the Subscriber at September Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment. Those having claims against the Estate are hereby notified to present them for payment within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

Further Notice.

ON Friday, the 30th day of October next, at the late residence of the deceased, will be offered for sale, a large stock of CATTLE. Also, TEN HORSES, (some of fine blood, and among them a young Stallion,) MULES, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, BAROUCHES, BOOKS, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums above Five Dollars, purchasers giving bond with approved security before the delivery of the property.

D. McDIARMID, Adm'r.
Sept. 19, 1846. 29-4w

5,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, just received and for sale by BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 20, 1846. 20tf

ONE HALF OF THE Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to
Dec. 2. E. J. HALE.

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about **Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land,** situated in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear, within a mile and a half and three miles of the river. Said Land is well suited to the Turpentine, Tar, and Timber business.

For further information and terms, apply to the Subscriber.

FRED'K B. GAUSE.
Bladen county, April 8, 1846. 6tf

THE TARIFF.

We have before published the following extracts from English Journals rejoicing over our Tariff of '46, but it will do no harm to republish them. Looking at the benefit this Democratic measure is expected to confer upon England, and the injury that country sustained by a proper Tariff, judiciously discriminating with a view to the encouragement of American industry, which party in this country should be regarded as favorable to British interests, that which supports the former, or that advocating the latter? Of course the former; and as the Democrats started the distinction of "British" and "American" between the parties of this country, it is but fair that they should acknowledge its propriety now, and submit to be called British Democrats, favoring a "British Tariff."

From the London Times.

The passage of the Tariff in the United States of America, of which advices have just come to hand, may be regarded as THE MOST IMPORTANT MEASURE, as affecting the interchange of the productions and manufactures of the two countries, WHICH HAS OCCURRED SINCE THE PERIOD OF THEIR SEPARATION. It is almost impossible to overrate the effect it will have upon the manufacturing industry of this country, (England) when we take into consideration, that in spite of the prohibitory Tariff, the United States has been the most important outlet for our manufactures for many years past.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The favorable commercial news from the United States, has at all events, not only checked the downward tendency that has existed for the last three or four weeks, but it has made the market what may be called firm, whilst in printing cloth of good quality, there is an advance, though a small one.

From the Liverpool Standard.

The new Tariff of the United States, although still highly protective of the native industry of the country, is a measure which will be received with INFINITE SATISFACTION by the British Merchant and Manufacturer.

"The general effect must be to increase the value of the American market to the BRITISH MANUFACTURER, whilst it may ARREST THE PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE EASTERN STATES IN MANUFACTURING SKILL, notwithstanding the large margin of protection (25 per cent.) still left them."

Sir Robert Walker.—The Southron, an able paper, published at Jackson, Mississippi, informs us that Sir Robert, who is a native of Pennsylvania, when he first went to Mississippi, "was a strong Tariff man, and remained such until about the time of the 'Dancing Rabbit Treaty' Dinner. He then broke ground for anti-protection—as any one curious in the premises may know to a certainty by enquiring of such honorable men as Gen. Felix Huston, Chancellor Quitman, and Chancellor Buckner." It is known that Sir Robert was a United States Bank man—and Col. Benton twitted him with it last summer, and intimated that he had still a lingering fondness for a paper currency—during the great war between Jackson and Biddle. George Poindexter was then a Senator from Mississippi; and this "hard-money" Secretary of the Treasury, who was so anxious last summer to obtain authority to issue Treasury Shin-plasters, wrote to him, urging him to vote for the re-charter of Biddle's Bank, in despite of the Old Hero's determination to crush the Monster! At what time the Secretary became *orthodox* on the currency question—if indeed he be orthodox, of which Col. Benton seems to have strong doubts—we do not know. Perhaps the attorney general of the Executive can inform us.

Two fugitives from justice in Texas—James Buck, charged with the commission of two murders, and Thomas Murphy, for some other offence—have been arrested in New Orleans. This is quite a change in the order of things—formerly, people fled from the United States to Texas—now, they run from Texas to New Orleans.

A populous House.—The New Orleans Picayune says there are no less than 502 regular boarders in the St. Charles Hotel of that place, besides 170 servants and employers. This makes a population of nearly 700 within the walls of a single building—sufficient to form quite a village in the country.

A rare customer in these capes.—A panther was killed a few days ago, at the head of Cypres Creek, in Bladen County, by two small boys, the sons of a Mr. Smith, while out squirrel hunting. The animal was *treed* by the dogs, and when they approached near enough to observe its formidable dimensions, they were startled with surprise; but nothing daunted, they resolved to take the game; and instantly determined to open fire upon him by *platoons.* One of them accordingly blazed away, without any visible effect, when the other let drive with such force as to bring the *critter* to the ground with a terrific crash; the dogs immediately sprang upon it, when with a single sweep of its huge paw it cut one of them nearly in twain; in a few moments however, it died of the shot wounds. It measured 8 feet 9 inches in length, from tip to tip—almost equal to the greatest length (9 f.) given by naturalists, of the largest of these animals. We had thought the last of the race in North Carolina had long since passed away.

Raleigh Star.

Sugar Cane in North Carolina.—We were presented on Monday, with a fine specimen of Sugar Cane, from a small crop raised by the Rev. Dr. Owen, of Sampson county. It is said by a gentleman from Florida, to be equal in appearance to any usually produced in that State. It appears to be well matured, and we understand it has become a very common thing among the farmers of Sampson to raise the Cane, and that some of them are preparing to go into the regular business of Sugar making. A considerable quantity is expected to be made by some of them the present season. We hope the enterprising farmers of old Sampson will go ahead in this important experiment.

Raleigh Star.

A BRILLIANT CHANCE.

Persons in want of assistance in any sort of business whatever will perceive, by a perusal of the following advertisement, that they have an excellent opportunity of engaging a very useful young man who is ready and willing to embark in any business:—*N. O. Picayune.*

Notice to Employers.—The advertiser takes this mode of informing the public that he is desirous of obtaining a situation; he possesses a practical knowledge of mercantile affairs, has had a thorough clerking experience, from sweeping out a counting house to doing the correspondence; has resided in the city twenty years, winter and summer; had the yellow fever, cholera and small-pox; flatters himself that he is pretty well acclimated, and that he can remain at his post the year round. He would remark, however, that if it would enhance his value in the estimation of his employer, he will not object to spending the summer months at Niagara, Saratoga, &c. without any extra pay beyond his travelling expenses. He is perfectly willing to work on Sundays, or, if more agreeable to his employer or his lady, will go to church, creed or sect not material, provided the pew is cushioned.

Being of a religious turn of mind, he would be well adapted to the evangelical line of business, and would engage to distribute tracts, beg funds for building churches, for promotion of missions, aid to charitable societies for whatever object, whether to furnish trowsers to the Camanches, kid gloves to sailors, umbrellas and sun shades to Texan volunteers, or any other praiseworthy charity.

The advertiser has no objection to travel, and would be willing to go about as a subject for a respectable mesmerizer, treasurer of a circus or menagerie, or, as he can play on the fiddle, would be a valuable acquisition to a dancing master. He has good musical talent, and can teach singing school; is also very expert at opening oysters, a good bar keeper, or book-keeper to a tenpin alley.

Having an unlimited stock of impudence, his services would be of great value for peddling maps and quack medicines, or procuring subscriptions to periodicals or standard literature.

The advertiser is an unmarried man, but would beg to inform applicants, should that prove objectionable, that he can change his state in fifteen minutes. Although at variance with the usual custom of advertisers for situations, he would observe that salary is an object.

First rate references neither given nor required. Apply at this office.

The Best Medicine.—Frequent bathing—not once or twice a month, but every day if you please, in warm or cold water—is one of the grandest medicines in the world. It will make one more hearty and more free from disease than a cart load of medicines could. The Boston Reformer says, with reference to the subject, that from one to five pounds of decayed animal matter passes daily off by insensible perspiration from the human body. The white dust which collects on the skin, sometimes called goose flesh, is refuse matter of the system. Viewed with a microscope, it looks like a butcher's cart of putrid meat. If the pores of the skin are closed, and insensible perspiration is stopped, this corrupt matter is thrown upon the lungs, liver or intestines, causing cold, consumption, fever, &c. The remedy is found in the specific that will restore the system to its proper balance, open the natural avenues for the discharge of poisonous secretions, and relieve the internal organs from burdensome clogs that are thrown upon them. Cold water has proved to be this remedy. And nothing but its simplicity, its commonness, and the almost universal hydrophobia which prevails, could have kept its virtues so long concealed.

Large Ear of Corn.—Mr. Joseph Young, residing near Port Tobacco, Md., has shown the editor of the Port Tobacco Times an ear of corn, raised on his farm, having on it over 1000 grains. It was of the Oregon species—the seed procured from the Patent Office.

GEORGE WILSON.

The New England Puritan publishes the following story without any question as to its authenticity. If it be true it will bear frequent repetition:

A few years since, as the Rev. Mr. Galladet was walking in the streets of Hartford, there came running to him a poor boy, of very ordinary first-sight appearance, but whose intelligent eye fixed the gentleman's attention, as the boy inquired, "Sir, can you tell me of a man who would like a boy to work for him and learn to read?" "Whose boy are you, and where do you live?" "I have no parents," was the reply, "and have just run away from the workhouse because they will not teach me to read." The reverend gentleman made arrangements with the authorities of the town and took the boy into his own family. There he learned to read.

Nor was this all. He soon acquired the confidence of his new associates by his faithfulness and honesty. He was allowed the use of his friend's library and made rapid progress in the acquisition of knowledge. It became necessary after a while that George should leave Mr. Galladet, and he became apprenticed to a cabinet-maker in the neighborhood. There the same integrity won for him the favor of his new associates. To gratify his inclination for study, his master had a little room finished for him in the upper part of the shop, where he devoted his leisure time to his favorite pursuits. Here he made large attainments in the mathematics, in the French language, and other branches.

After being in this situation a few years, as he sat at tea with the family, he all at once remarked that he wanted to go to France. "Go to France," said his master, (surprised that the apparently contented and happy youth had thus suddenly become dissatisfied with his situation,) "for what?" "Ask Mr. Galladet to tea to-morrow evening," continued George, "and I will explain." His reverend friend was invited accordingly, and at tea time the apprentice presented himself with his manuscripts in English and French, and explained his singular intention to go to France.

"In the time of Napoleon," he said, "a prize was offered by the French Government for the simplest rule of measuring plain surfaces of whatever outline. The prize has never been awarded, and that method I have discovered." He then demonstrated his problem to the surprise and gratification of his friends, who immediately furnished him with the means of defraying his expenses, and with letters of introduction to the Hon. Lewis Cass, then our Minister at the court of France.

He was introduced to Louis Philippe, and in the presence of the King, nobles, and plenipotentiaries, the American youth demonstrated his problem and received the plaudits of the court. He received the prize, which he had clearly won, besides valuable presents from the King.

He then took letters of introduction, and proceeded to the court of St. James, where he took up a similar prize offered by the Royal Society, and returned to the United States. Here he was preparing to secure the benefit of his discovery, by patent, when he received a letter from the Emperor Nicholas himself, one of whose ministers had attended his demonstrations at St. James, inviting him to make his residence at the Russian Court, and furnishing him with ample means for his outfit.

He complied with the invitation, repaired to St. Petersburgh, and is now Professor of Mathematics in the Royal College, under the special protection of the Autocrat of all the Russias.

Handsome Men.—One of our exchanges contains the following curious remarks relating to handsome men: "If you are ever threatened with a handsome man in the family, just take a clothes-pounder, while he's yet in the bud, and batter his nose to a pumice. From some cause or other, handsome men are invariable asses; they cultivate their hair and complexion so much, that they have no time to think of their brains. By the time they reach thirty, their heads and hands are equally soft. Again we say, if you wish to find an intellectual man, just look for one with features so rough that you might use his face for a nutmeg grater."

Missing a Regiment.—When the army was coming out from Corpus Christi, near the Colorado, they began to meet with wild cattle. One day a soldier made chase to a bull, and becoming excited, forgot that the animal was between him and his regiment, and fired, missing his mark, and fortunately the regiment at the same time. The soldier was arrested for his carelessness and irregular conduct, but was soon released. A while after this our hero got into a desperate quarrel one still morning with his better-half, and as their conversation was loud they were overheard.—The corporal accused his spouse—an Irish woman—of taking a drop too much now and then, and seemed to be silencing her batteries very fast, when she broke out with, "Ah, yes, and its a *soger* ye calls yerself, isn't it, to be sure! A nice *soger,* upon the life of me, you, that shot at a bull and missed a whole regiment; get out wid ye, and don't talk to me!"—*N. O. Pic.*

Never Satisfied.—Nobody is satisfied in this world. If a legacy is left a man, he regrets it is not larger. If he finds a sum of money, he searches the spot for more. If he is elected to some high office, he wishes for a better one. If he is rich and wants for nothing, he strives for more wealth. If he is a single man he is looking out for a wife, and if married for children. Man is never satisfied.

Domestics.—Children should be required to treat domestics with propriety. Those, on whom the comforts of a family so essentially depend, are entitled to kindness and sympathy.

ANNEXATION OF NEW MEXICO.

If the people of this country have not given up all idea that the Executive of the United States is one of limited functions and powers, or if they have not lost the faculty of being astonished at any stretch of those powers, we think they will read with some amazement the subjoined Proclamation of the President's Pro Consul in the Province of New Mexico. We will not at present trust ourselves to express what we feel in regard to this exercise of powers unheard of and undreamed of by the Fathers of the Constitution. We will content ourselves to-day with quoting the brief remarks of the St. Louis Republican on this new scene in the grand drama of conquest and annexation which the President is now enacting—only observing, by the way, that the foreign Province which Gen. Kearney has taken possession of and sworn into the Union is set down in the gazetteers as containing 180,000 square miles.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN.

Gen. Kearney's Proclamation.—We find in the Lexington Express, received by yesterday's mail, the following proclamation. It strikes us as a very extraordinary document. There might have been some pretext for taking formal possession of the territory claimed by Texas, though never occupied, and which would embrace the city of Santa Fe; but that Gen. Kearney should undertake to seize the whole department of New Mexico and annex it to the United States, is an extraordinary stretch of power which can only be justified by express instructions from the President. [Such instructions may justify Gen. Kearney, but what is to justify the President?] We had supposed that some formalities were necessary before such wholesale annexations of territory could be made to the United States. But it is said to be "the wish and intention of the United States to provide for New Mexico a free government with the least possible delay, similar to those in the United States, and the people of New Mexico will then be called on to exercise the rights of freemen in electing their own representatives to the Territorial Legislature." This is broad enough, and shows that Gen. Kearney has acted under the instructions of the President, and that it is not deemed necessary to consult Congress or the People in a matter of so grave a character. For a strict constructionist of the constitution, the President seems to us a gentleman of about as easy manners as any official we have ever met with even in these days of "progressive Locofocoism."

PROCLAMATION

To the inhabitants of New Mexico, by Brigadier General S. W. Kearney, commanding the troops of the United States in the same.

As by the act of the Republic of Mexico a state of war exists between that Government and the United States, and as the undersigned, at the head of his troops, on the 18th instant, took possession of Santa Fe, the capital of the Department of New Mexico, he now announces his intention to hold the Department with its original boundaries (on both sides of the Del Norte) as a part of the United States, and under the name of the Territory of New Mexico.

The undersigned has come to New Mexico with a strong military force, and an equally strong one is following close in his rear. He has more troops than necessary to put down any opposition that can possibly be brought against him, and therefore it would be but folly or madness for any dissatisfied or discontented persons to think of resisting him.

The undersigned has instructions from his Government to respect the religious institutions of New Mexico, to protect the property of the Church, to cause the worship of those belonging to it to be undisturbed, and their religious rights in the amplest manner preserved to them. Also to protect the persons and property of all quiet and peaceable inhabitants within its boundaries against their enemies, the Eutaws, Navahoes, and others; and while he assures all that it will be his pleasure as well as his duty to comply with those instructions, he calls upon them to exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, and in maintaining the authority and efficiency of the laws, and to require of those who have left their homes and taken up arms against the troops of the United States, to return forthwith to them, or else they will be considered as enemies and TRAITORS, subjecting their persons to punishment and their property to *seizure and confiscation* for the benefit of the public treasury. *It is the wish and intention of the United States to provide for New Mexico a free government,* with the least possible delay, similar to those in the United States, and the people of New Mexico will then be called on to exercise the rights of freemen in electing their own representatives to the Territorial Legislature; but, until this can be done, the laws hitherto in existence will be continued until changed or modified by competent authority, and those persons holding office will continue in the same for the present, provided they will consider themselves good citizens, and willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The undersigned hereby *absolves all persons residing within the boundary of New Mexico from further allegiance to the Republic of Mexico, and hereby claims them as citizens of the United States.*— Those who remain quiet and peaceable will be considered as good citizens, and receive protection. Those who are found in arms, or instigating others against the United States, will be considered as TRAITORS, and treated accordingly. Don Manuel Armijo, the late Governor of this Department, has fled from it. The undersigned has taken possession of it without firing a gun, or spilling a drop of blood, in which he most truly rejoices, and for the present will be considered as Governor of the Territory.

Given at Santa Fe, the capital of the Territory of New Mexico, this 22d day of August, 1846, and in the seventy-first year of the independence of the United States.

By the Governor,
S. W. KEARNEY, *Brig. Gen'l.*

TO THE INHABITANTS OF CALIFORNIA.

The Central Government of Mexico having commenced hostilities against the United States of America, by invading its territory, and attacking the troops of the U. States stationed at the north side of the Rio Grande with a force of seven thousand men, under the command of Gen. Arista, which army was totally destroyed and all their artillery, baggage, etc., captured, on the 8th and 9th of May last, by a force of two thousand three hundred men, under the command of Gen. Taylor, and the city of Matamoras taken and occupied by the forces of the United States.

The two nations being actually at war by this transaction, I shall hoist the standard of the United States at Monterey immediately, and shall carry it throughout California.

I declare to the inhabitants of California, that although I come in arms, with a powerful force, I do not come among them as an enemy to California, but on the contrary, I come as their best friend, as henceforward California will be a portion of the United States, and its peaceable inhabitants will enjoy the same rights and privileges as the citizens of any other portion of that nation, with all the rights and privileges they now enjoy; together with the privilege of choosing their own magistrates, and other officers, for the administration of justice among themselves, and the same protection will be extended to them as to any other State of the Union; they will also enjoy a permanent government, under which life, prosperity, and the constitutional rights and lawful security to worship the Creator in a way most congenial to each one's sense of duty, will be secure, which, unfortunately, the Central Government of Mexico, cannot afford them, destroyed as her resources are, by internal factions and corrupt officers, who create constant revolutions to promote their own interests, and oppress the people. Under the flag of the United States, California will be free from all such troubles and expenses, consequently the country will rapidly advance and improve, both in agriculture and commerce, as of course the revenue laws will be the same in California as in all other parts of the United States—affording them all manufactures and produce of the United States, free from any duty, and all foreign goods at one quarter the duty they now pay. A great increase in the value of real estate, and the products of California, may reasonably be expected.

With the great interest and kind feelings I know the Government and people of the United States possess towards the citizens of California, the country cannot but improve more rapidly than any other on the continent of America.

Such of the inhabitants of California, whether native or foreign, as may not be disposed to accept the high privilege of citizenship, and to live peaceably under the free government of the United States, will be allowed time to dispose of their property, and to remove out of the country, if they choose, without any restriction, or remain in it, observing strict neutrality.

With full confidence in the honor and integrity of the inhabitants of the country, I invite the Judges, Alcades, and other civil officers, to retain their offices, and to execute their functions as heretofore, that the public tranquility may not be disturbed, at least, until the government of the territory can be more definitely arranged.

All persons holding titles of real estate, or in quiet possession of lands under color of right, shall have their titles and rights guaranteed to them. All churches, and the property they contain, in possession of the clergy of California, shall continue in the same rights and possession they now enjoy.

All provisions and supplies of every kind furnished by the inhabitants for the use of the United States ships or troops will be paid for at fair rates, and no private property will be taken for public use without just compensation at the moment.

(Signed) JOHN D. SLOAT,
Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Naval forces in the Pacific Ocean.
U. S. Ship SAVANNAH,
Harbor of Monterey, July 6, 1846.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

In pursuance of our duty to possess our readers of all official or otherwise accredited intimation of the purposes of the Executive in regard to the prosecution of the war against Mexico, we place before them the subjoined article from the government paper of Friday, since our last publication.

This article announces, as will be seen, an entire change in the policy proposed to be observed by the Executive towards the *People* of Mexico in the conduct of the war. Hereafter, it seems, our army in Mexico is to be supported in part, at least, by contributions levied from the People. "We must compel them," says the official paper, "to contribute for the support of our army."

As a question of policy, admitting the war to be itself justifiable, though there may be difference of opinion on the subject, the writers on the law of nations undoubtedly justify the quartering of an army upon the enemy. This policy, however, now avowed as that of our Government, has been heretofore expressly disclaimed by it, in a manner so formal and positive as to make it matter of regret that it should have been thought necessary, at this stage of the war, to resort to it.

In the Proclamation which General Taylor, Commander of the Army, under direction of his Government, addressed to the People of Mexico, a month or two after the invasion of their territory, the following explicit pledges were given in behalf of this Government:

"Your religion, your altars and churches, and the property of your churches *and citizens*, the emblems of your faith and its ministers, *shall be protected and remain inviolate.*"

"We come among the people of Mexico *as friends and republican brethren*, and all who receive us as such *shall be protected*, whilst all who are seduced into the army of your dictator shall be treated as enemies. We shall want from you nothing but food for our army, and FOR THIS YOU SHALL ALWAYS BE PAID IN CASH THE FULL VALUE."

These pledges, the reader will perceive, are about to be broken by the same authority by which they were made. "We want provisions," says the government paper, and, instead of the people of Mexico being "paid in cash the full value" for them, as they have been by solemn Proclamation informed shall ALWAYS be done, "we must *compel* them [the non-combatant people of Mexico] to share with us the expenses of the war"—to "*contribute* for the support of the army."

We confess some apprehension of the effect of this change upon the *character* of the war, doubting besides whether, if effectively carried out, our army in the interior of Mexico can be thus supplied out of any resources which that country possesses.

FROM THE "UNION" OF FRIDAY NIGHT.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

There can no longer be a question that the refusal of the Mexican Government to accept our propositions for peace, instead of relaxing our own measures, will stimulate our Government to a more vigorous prosecution of the war. We must bring its pressure home to the people of Mexico. We must make them feel the evils of the war more strongly, in order that they may appeal to their own Government for peace. It cannot be denied nor concealed that new energy is to be infused into our operations; and the strength of the national arms is to be put forth more efficiently than ever.

When the army of occupation became the army of invasion, and our victorious banners were planted on the right bank of the Rio Grande, with the view of conciliating the people of Mexico, it was proclaimed by the commanding General, under instructions from his Government, that our armies were to respect their private property; and that they were to take nothing and receive nothing which was not to be paid for. We were anxious to soften the horrors of war in every respect, and to conduct it upon the most liberal and refined principles. We had even determined to dispense with the rights which the Laws of Nations fully recognised.—"Instead of the pillage of the country and defenceless places, a custom has been substituted (says Vattel) more humane and more advantageous to the sovereign making war. I mean that of contributions. Whoever carries on a just war, *has a right of making the enemy's country contribute to the support of the army*, and towards defraying all the charges of the war." We waived these rights in every sense of the term. But what has been the result? It is shown in several articles which have appeared in the New Orleans papers, and in letters from the officers of the army. We republished one of them the other day from the columns of the National Intelligencer. It seems certain that our forbearance has not been appreciated by the Mexican people, and that, not content with receiving fair value for their productions, they have demanded exorbitant prices, whilst their hostility to us has remained unabated. Officers ask, how can you expect to make it the interest of such a people to terminate the war? The experience of the last five months strengthens the argument.

We offered the olive branch. Instead of promptly accepting it, Mexico declines even to give us an answer, whether she will or will not negotiate with us, until her Constituent Congress shall assemble in December next. Three months, therefore, were to pass away without doing any thing for peace, unless we can assist its restoration by the vigor of our arms. It becomes high time, then, for us to hasten the decision of Mexico. We must carry on the war with vigor. We must make it more her interest to terminate its evils. We must compel her people to share its expenses with us—by levying *contributions* upon her for the support of our army. We want provisions, and they must assist in supplying us. The proclamation of General Ampudia, the contents of which have just reached us, increases the necessity of such a measure. He breathes the severest vengeance against any Mexican who will have any dealings with us, and will even sell us provisions. We must compel them, therefore, to contribute for the support of our army.

As soon as the dilatory answer from Mexico was received by the Government, there is no doubt that the policy here indicated was adopted. The private property of the Mexican people will be religiously respected, except what may be necessary for the support of our army. Their persons and property, with this exception, will be sacredly protected. Their religion and their altars will be respected as truly as if they were Americans in the bosom of our own country.

General Kearney.—Mr. Polk had better keep his eyes open, or his Organ will nominate General Kearney for the next Presidency. In the last Union, Mr. Ritchie desires that some one having the requisite materials, will furnish him "with a biographical sketch of this excellent officer," and concludes his article with the following grand flourish:

> "Such is the man who seems rapidly rising to high distinction; and whose services already entitle him to the applause and gratitude of his country."

We will bet two to one that Gen. Kearney is a Loco Foco, and that the Union's game is to offset Old Rough and Ready's glories on the "8th and 9th" with the capture of Santa Fe.—*Pet. Intelligencer.*

Potato Rot.—Eighteen kinds of potatoes, in the hands of the Duke of Portland, were all sound on a Saturday, and on the next Monday the rot commenced in them indiscriminately. Some potatoes from Norway, where the disease had not made its appearance, were, on being brought to England, in four days, attacked with the disease. Seed potatoes, also, brought from Mexico, where the plant was first found, were attacked in the same manner. No experiments have resulted, thus far, in throwing any light on the subject in England.

Loco Foco Logic.—The Potato crop has failed all over Europe—ergo, the Tariff of '46 has raised the price of grain in the United States.

The Cotton crop of last year was not an average one, and the crop of this year will fall far below it—ergo, the Tariff of '46 has raised the price of Cotton. The rise in the raw material will affect the price of the manufactured article—ergo, the Tariff of 1846 has raised the price of Cotton manufactures in the United States.

These are the syllogisms on which the Loco Focos will ring the changes for months to come.—*Pet. Intelligencer.*

Which is the British Party.—The Montreal Courier of the 5th inst., referring to the passage of Mr. McKay's bill for the encouragement of British Manufactures, says:—"AS ENGLISHMEN, WE ARE OF COURSE PLEASED THAT THE TARIFF IS ABOLISHED, as taken in conjunction with the abolition of our Corn Laws, *it will open an immense market for us;* but IF WE WERE AMERICANS, WE SHOULD CERTAINLY BE TARIFF MEN."

☞ "X. Y. Z." next week.

OPENING OF THE YADKIN.

To the Editors of the Salisbury Watchman.

GENTLEMEN: I have read with some interest the notice of Mr. Mabry calling a meeting to take into consideration the practicability and expediency of opening the Yadkin River. This being a subject upon which I have for many years felt deeply interested; and having had more than ordinary advantage in becoming acquainted with the many shoals on the River, and also of all the country and roads on which we now toil to get our surplus produce to market; and as I cannot have an opportunity of attending the proposed meeting, I have concluded to give through your paper some of my views on this subject. I am intimately acquainted with the River from the Lime Kiln, in Surry, and for many miles above, to the Narrows; and have visited the Grassy Islands and several other shoals below the Narrows.

I have no hesitation in saying that the River from the Lime Kiln, in Surry, to the mouth of Flat Swamp creek, in Davidson, including Bean Shoal can be made navigable for boats, such as are used on the Dan River, for less than $200 per shoal. Above the Lime Kiln to Wilkesborough could be opened for the same sum per shoal I presume, as I have never heard of any serious obstacle in the River from Wilkesboro' to the Lime Kiln. From Wilkesboro' to the mouth of Flat Swamp by water, is more than 200 miles. But from the mouth of that creek to the head of the Narrows, a distance by water of not more than 25 miles, the river is exceedingly rough, and would probably cost more than all the distance above, excepting Bean shoal. I will say nothing of the Narrows, as the most experienced Engineers that have visited that spot concur in the opinion, that without the expenditure of millions that pass cannot be navigated. Below the Narrows the river is exceeding rough to within a short distance above Cheraw, and including the Grassy Islands, would require a much larger expenditure than all the river above the Flat Swamp to Wilkesboro.' A road around the Narrows must pass over a succession of mountains and ravines, that could not be made passable for heavy loads by horse power without an immense expenditure. After the most anxious enquiries, I have long since lost all hope and become perfectly satisfied that Cheraw and Georgetown can never be reached by us on water. I do not, however, despair of seeing before many years, a cheap communication from the Valley of the Yadkin to the Atlantic, and I wish now to call the attention of the public to this route. Little River, a branch of Cape Fear that heads in Moore county, could with but a small expense be rendered navigable for about forty miles west of Fayetteville; and the head of navigation on that river, would be almost in a direct line from Fayetteville to the mouth of the Flat Swamp creek on the Yadkin; and these two points are not over forty miles apart. Three quarters or four fifths of a road between the two places could be located on a fine level ridge that would cost but little labor or money to open or keep up. From the head of Little River, a ridge can be pursued in the direction of Greensboro' to the Virginia line; but to strike the Yadkin, the Uwharie must be crossed and I admit the hills on this river are formidable, but by descending a gradual slope to the valley of that river on one side, and then following the valley of the river until a gentle ascent could be found on the other side, with a good bridge, that stream could be crossed at many points. If, however, that river is crossed low down, Little River of Montgomery would present also some difficulty; but by striking the Uwharie about Dunbar's bridge or some miles above, there is a good ridge that can be followed from that river to the foot of navigation on the Yadkin, and to the head of navigation on Little Cape Fear. It may be said that there are several mills on Little River, in Cumberland county, that would render locks necessary to pass their dams; but by an act of our Legislature, the mill owners are required to construct their dams to admit a passage over them. Most of these dams, however, back the water from 4 to 5 miles, and that without flooding over the banks or spreading over the low grounds; and would facilitate the navigation of that river. But it may also be said that river after approaching within about ten miles of Fayetteville, diverges from that town and enters the Cape Fear about 21 miles above the town, and above several difficult shoals on that river; but at its nearest point to the town, the river is within two miles of Cross Creek which passes through Fayetteville,—a stream that has also many mills and long ponds, and could be rendered navigable with a small expense or canalled to the centre of the town without any deep cut; or boats could be let into the river at its mouth, with perhaps but one lock, except those that the mill owners would be required to construct and keep up. The ridge between Little River and Cross Creek at the nearest points is not high and could be easily canalled.

From the mouth of Crane Creek, on the Yadkin, a firm ridge can be pursued through the town of Salisbury, to the Catawba river, without crossing a single water course.

The country between Flat Swamp and the head of navigation on Little River, of Moore county, is a firm gravely soil, on which a road could be made excellent and durable by merely elevating it in the centre and giving the rain water an opportunity to pass speedily off. It never cuts up except when the water is permitted to stand some time after a rain. If this route was adopted, an inland town at both extremities of the road would spring up, and draw capital into the heart of our State. And the materials for macadamising a road between these two points are abundant.

YADKIN.

THE CONNECTING LINK.

The Asheborough Herald makes the following sensible remarks in favor of the projected rail road from Raleigh through Fayetteville to Camden:—

FROM THE ASHEBOROUGH HERALD.

We view the building of this Road as closely connected with the interest of a great portion of North Carolina. It is true, that those who live near the Road will reap greater advantages than those who live at a distance; but we contend that it will yield very important advantages to every man in the West who sells his produce at Fayetteville. We are of opinion that it will build up Fayetteville, and make it a good market for all our spare produce. Many of our farmers now find sale for their produce in the interior of South Carolina. They often travel from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles before they can dispose of their flour, bacon, whiskey, &c. on reasonable terms. It usually requires three or four weeks to make a trip, and during all this time, the wagoner is exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather. Now what we want is a sure and steady market near home. Often when our farmers make a long and tiresome trip into the interior of South Carolina, they are sadly disappointed after having spent much time and labor. They would much prefer a steady market near home, even if the prices are not so good. Many of them are of opinion, that the time which it requires to make one of these long trips, could be spent more profitably on their farms. The evils here enumerated are those which every farmer sensibly feels, and those for which he ardently seeks a remedy. Fayetteville is the nearest market we can possibly have, and the most convenient for many reasons. Our merchants who make purchases at the North, have their goods landed at that place, and must have them conveyed into the country by wagons. Then it must be advantageous to the farmer to find a market for his produce at that place, where, as soon as he disposes of it, he can take in a load for merchant in the interior. Further, he can purchase his coffee, sugar, salt, and a variety of other articles, on more reasonable terms here, than he can elsewhere. These reasons must be cogent and convincing.

But will the Road in contemplation give Fayetteville stability as a market? We are of opinion that it will, at least, that it will contribute very much towards it. In the first place, it will open a direct line of communication between that place and the interior of South Carolina; which will, of itself, give a great impulse to the trade of Fayetteville. In the second place, the travel on this route will unquestionably be very great, and this will contribute no little to the laudable spirit of enterprise which prevails in that place.

Capitalists will run no risk to subscribe liberally to this great work. We are of opinion that the travel alone will render it profitable. The section of country through which it will pass, possesses many great and important advantages. Then viewing the *Connecting Link* in this light, we must wish the great undertaking success.

In the mean time, we do not wish to lose sight of good roads of some description leading to the West. We are surprised that so little has been said by the people of the West on this subject. Our roads, in the winter season, are frequently almost impassable, and yet, the means are ample to make them good at all seasons. It has been delayed too long already, and it is time we were urging the Legislature to do something.

A New Steamboat for the Cape Fear.—The Steamer *Rowan*, built at Smithville by Mr. R. B. Potter, for the Merchants' Steamboat Company, has her machinery now going in, and will soon be ready for service. The *Rowan* is designed particularly for the low stages of the river. When launched her draft was 6 inches, and it is expected that it will not be more than 15 with engine, wood and water on board. She will, therefore, it is probable, be able to take up loaded lighters at all times. The *Rowan* is 126 feet long, 25 feet beam, and of about 160 tons burthen.

At the present time there are five Steamers plying on the river between Wilmington and Fayetteville; namely, the Henrietta, Fayetteville, Wm. B. Meares, Cotton Plant, and Evergreen.

Wilmington Chronicle.

EXCITEMENT IN WAYNE.

We understand that a few evenings ago, in Wayne county, a negro of Mr. L. Cogdel, was shot dead in his kitchen door and several others were wounded; that five men in the neighborhood were suspected of the offence, and the Sheriff, with a *posse* of twenty men, went in pursuit of them, and found them so well fortified with guns and muskets in a house, that they could not be captured; and the company met with such a warm reception—several of them being severely wounded—they found it most prudent to retreat. On their return to Waynesborough, a company of about one hundred men was raised, and all well armed, and taking with them a cannon to beat down the house, if found necessary, they proceeded again to the place; but on their arrival the suspected persons had abandoned their fortress. Being thus again baffled, the Sheriff and his party commenced the return march; but one of the company who lagged behind about half a mile, had his horse shot from under him, by some person concealed in the woods near the scene of action. When he found his legs, it is said he made a proper use of them until he leaped a ten foot fence into the yard of a neighbor a few hundred yards distant! These circumstances, we learn, have created great excitement, which still prevails in the County.—***Raleigh Star.***

Failure of the Cotton Crop.—Extract of a letter from Mississippi to a gentleman of Baltimore, dated 23rd September—The writer says, I have just returned from the country, where I witnessed a sight I never saw before, to wit: it was a field of cotton destroyed by the "army worm." I do not think they left twenty stalks of cotton untouched in a field of 60 acres; they had stripped every leaf—all the blooms, young bolls, and every sprig of grass in the field. This crop will be cut short one third, some say more.

An extract of another letter, dated 25th, says—The prospects of the cotton crop look gloomy everywhere in the South—is injured by the army worm; some say the injury is from ¼ to ½, and some 9-10, say 100 lbs. per acre; some are now done picking out—offering their crop at 300 lbs. the acre. An estimate was made the other day of 20 planter's crops, and although they added 800 acres to their then crops, they would fall short 650 bales from last year. I have visited eight or nine counties, and know it is general.

The Tuscumbia North Alabamian says:

Until within two weeks past, the prospect for fully an average crop of cotton in the Tennessee Valley was good, but a sad change has come over, the hopes of the planter. Many fields, which three weeks since it was confidently expected would produce 800 pounds to the acre, will now scarcely yield 300. During the first of the present week, we heard the opinion freely expressed by a number of intelligent planters that the crop in the Tennessee Valley will fall short fully one-third of an average, and some say one-half.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 13, 1846.

A Bloody Battle!!

Yesterday morning we received in the New Orleans Picayune Extra of Sunday the 4th, the thrilling accounts of a great battle and a glorious victory, but a victory purchased at a dreadful cost. About 300 noble spirits perished in the strife, and about 200 more bear wounds of more or less severity. The enemy, though defeated, are supposed to have suffered much less, as is almost always the case with those who fight behind their batteries. The conduct of our Army, both Regular and Volunteer, must have been brave in the extreme, for no fighting requires more courage than the storming of fortifications, and here that kind of fighting was kept up for three days without a man flinching.

There is some dissatisfaction at the liberal terms granted to the enemy. But we should not judge hastily, Gen. Taylor and his brave associates, who concurred in his decision.

We annex the full particulars.

Among the killed are Lieut. Hoskins of Edenton, N. C. and among the wounded, slightly, Capt. Lamotte of Newbern, N. C.

Col. Childs, formerly in command at Smithville, greatly distinguished himself, as he did at the battles on the Rio Grande.

GLORIOUS NEWS
From the Army!

CAPITULATION OF MONTEREY, AFTER THREE DAYS' FIGHTING!!!

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.

The steamship James L. Day, Capt. Wood, arrived from Brazos Santiago about 10 o'clock this morning. By her we have received the glorious news that *Monterey has capitulated, after three days of desperate fighting.* Capt. Eaton, one of the aids of Gen. Taylor, arrived on the Day, bearing despatches for Washington. He left Monterey on the 25th ult. Col. Kinney and one other gentleman accompanied him from Monterey.

We cannot delay the press to attempt to write out a narration of the battles. The following "memoranda" are from the pen of an officer who was in the battles.

Gen. Worth, who led the attack upon the city on the West side, has immortalized himself. The fighting was desperate on our side, the Mexicans outnumbering us by two to one, and being protected by strong entrenchments.

All our readers will delight to hear that the Louisiana boys did honor to the State. We knew they would.

Almost all our different accounts set down our loss at 500 or over, of whom 300 were killed. This best tells the character of the fight.

Hasty Memoranda of the operations of the American Army before Monterey, Mexico, from the 19th to the 24th September.

On the 19th Gen. Taylor arrived before Monterey, with a force of about 6000 men, and after reconnoitering the city at about 1500 or 1600 yards from the Cathedral fort, during which he was fired upon from its batteries, his force was encamped at the Walnut Springs, 3 miles short of the city. This was the nearest position at which the army could obtain a supply of water, and be beyond the reach of the enemy's batteries. The remainder of the 19th was occupied by the engineers in making reconnoisances of the city, batteries and commanding heights. On the 20th Gen. Worth was ordered with his division to move by a circuitous route to the right, to gain the Saltillo road beyond the West of the town, and to storm the heights above the Bishop's Palace, which vital point the enemy appear to have strangely neglected. Circumstances caused his halt on the night of the 20th, short of the intended position. On the morning of the 21st he continued his route, and after an encounter with a large body of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with loss, and finally encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road. It was here discovered, that besides the fort at the Bishop's Palace and the occupation of the heights above it, two forts, on commanding eminences, on the opposite side of the San Juan, had been fortified and occupied. These two latter heights were then stormed and carried—the guns of the last fort carried being immediately turned with a plunging fire upon the Bishop's Palace. On this same morning (the 21st) the 1st Division of regular troops, under Gen. Twiggs, and the Volunteer Division under Gen. Butler, were ordered under arms to make a diversion to the left of the town, in favor of the important operations of Gen. Worth. The 10 inch mortar and two 24 pounder howitzers had been put in battery the night of the 20th, in a ravine 1400 yards distant from the Cathedral fort or Citadel, and were supported by the 4th Regiment of Infantry. At 8 A. M. on the 21st the order was given for this battery to open upon the citadel and town, and immediately after the 1st Division, with the 3d and 4th Infantry in advance, under Col. Garland, were ordered to reconnoitre and skirmish with the enemy on the extreme left of the city, and should prospect of success offer, to carry the most advanced battery. This attack was directed by Maj. Mansfield, Engineer, Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineer, and Maj. Kinney, Q. M. to the Texas Division. A heavy fire from the first battery was immediately opened upon the advance, but the troops soon turned it, entering and engaging with the enemy in the streets of the city, having passed through an incessant cross fire from the Citadel and the first and second batteries, and from the infantry who lined the parapets, streets and house-tops of the city. The rear of the 1st battery was soon turned, and the reverse fire of the troops through the gorge of the works, killed or dislodged the artillerists and infantry from it, and the building occupied by infantry immediately in its rear. The 1st Division was followed and supported by the Mississippi and Tennessee and 1st Ohio Regiments, the two former regiments being the first to scale and occupy the fort. The success of the day here stopped. The Mississippi, Tennessee and Ohio Regiments, though warmly engaged in the streets of the city for some time after the capture of the 1st battery and its adjoining defences, were unable, from exhaustion and the loss they had suffered, to gain more advantage. A heavy shower of rain also came up to cause a suspension of hostilities before the close of the day. The 3d, 4th and 1st Infantry and the Baltimore Battalion, remained as the garrison of the captured position, under Col. Garland, assisted by Capt. Ridgely's battery. Two 12 pounders, one 4 pounder, and 1 howitzer, were captured in this fort, three officers and some 20 or 30 men taken prisoners. One of the 12 pounders was served against the second fort and defences, with captured ammunition, during the remainder of the day, by Capt. Ridgely. The storming parties of Gen. Worth's Division also captured two nine pounders, which were also immediately turned against their former owners.

On the morning of the 22d Gen. Worth continued his operations, and portions of his division stormed and carried successively the heights above the Bishop's Palace. Both were carried by a command under Capt. Vinton, 3d Artillery. In these operations the company of Louisiana troops under Capt. Blanchard performed efficient and gallant service as part of Capt. Vinton's command. Four pieces of artillery, with a good supply of ammunition, were captured in the Bishop's Palace this day, some of which were immediately turned upon the enemy's defences in the city.—On the evening of the 22d, Col. Garland and his command were relieved as the garrison of the captured forts by Gen. Quitman with the Mississippi and Tennessee Regiments, and five companies of the Kentucky Regiment.

Early on the morning of the 23d, Gen. Quitman, from his position, discovered that the second and third forts and defences east of the city had been entirely abandoned by the enemy, who, apprehending another assault on the night of the 22d, had retired from all his defences to the main plaza and its immediate vicinity. A command of two companies of Mississippi and two of Tennessee troops were then thrown into the streets to reconnoitre, and soon became hotly engaged with the enemy, these were soon supported by Col. Wood's regiment of Texas Rangers, dismounted, by Bragg's Light Battery and the 3d Infantry; the enemy's fire was constant and uninterrupted from the streets, house tops, barricades, &c. &c. in the vicinity of the plaza. The pieces of Bragg's battery were also used with much effect far into the heart of the city—this engagement lasted the best part of the day, our troops having driven the scattered parties of the enemy, and penetrated quite to the defences of the main plaza. The advantage thus gained, it was not considered necessary to hold, as the enemy had permanently abandoned the city and its defences except the main plaza, its immediate vicinity and the Cathedral fort or Citadel. Early in the afternoon (same day) General Worth assaulted from the Bishop's Palace the west side of the city, and succeeded in driving the enemy and maintaining his position within a short distance of the main plaza on that side of the city; towards evening the mortar had also been planted in the Cemetery enclosure, and during the night did great execution in the circumscribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant;—at the same time a demand to surrender was in reply made upon Gen. Ampudia—12 M. was the hour at which the acceptance or non-acceptance was to be communicated to the American General. At 11 A. M., the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half-past 4 P. M., Gen. Taylor arose and saying he would give Gen. Ampudia one hour to consider and accept or refuse, left the conference with his officers—at the expiration of the hour, the discharge of the mortar was to be the signal for the recommencement of hostilities. Before the expiration of the hour, however, an officer was sent on the part of Gen. Ampudia, to inform the American General that to avoid the further effusion of blood, and the national honor being satisfied by the exertions of the Mexican troops, he had, after consultation with his General Officers, decided to capitulate, accepting the offer of the American General.

The terms of capitulation were in effect as follows:

That the officers should be allowed to march out with their side arms.

That the Cavalry and Infantry should be allowed to march out with their arms and accoutrements.

That the Artillery should be allowed to march out with one battery of six pieces and twenty-one rounds of ammunition.

That all other munitions of war and supplies should be turned over to a board of American officers appointed to receive them.

That the Mexican Army should be allowed seven days to evacuate the city and that the American troops should not occupy it until evacuated.

That the Cathedral, Fort or Citadel, should be evacuated at 10 A. M., next day, (25th) the Mexicans then marching out and the American garrison marching in. The Mexicans allowed to salute their flag when hauled down.

That there should be an armistice of eight weeks, during which time neither army should pass a line running from the Rinconada through Linares and San Fernando.

This lenient offer of the American General was dictated with the concurrence of his Generals and by motives of good policy and consideration for the good defence of their city by the Mexican Army.

Killed.—Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineers; Lieut. Terrett, 1st Infantry; Capt. L. N. Morris, 3d do.; Field, 3d do.; Major Barbour, 3d do.; Lieut. Irwin, 3d do.; Lieut. Hazlitt, 3d do.; Lieut. Hoskins, 4th do.; Lieut. Woods, 4th do.; Capt. McKavett, 8th do.; Col. Watson, Baltimore Battalion; Capt. Battlem, 1st Tennessee Regiment; Lieut. Putnam, 1st do do.; a Lieutenant in a German Company.

Wounded.—Major Lear, 3d Infantry, severely; Capt. Bainbridge, 3d do., very slightly; Lieut. R. H. Graham, 4th do., severely; Capt. Lamotte, 1st do., slightly; Lieut. Dilworth, 1st do., severely; Maj. Abercrombie, 1st do., slightly; Lieut. Wainwright, [illegible] do., slightly; Lieut. Russell, 5th do., slightly; Lieut. Potter, 7th do., slightly; Major Mansfield, Engineers, slightly; Gen. Butler, Volunteer Division, slightly; Colonel Mitchell, Ohio Volunteers, [illegible]; Col. McClung, Mississippi Regiment, severely; Maj. Alexander, Tennessee Volunteers, [illegible]; Lieut. Allen, do. do.; Lieut. Scudder, do. do., Lieut. Nixon, do. do.; Capt. Dowler, Mississippi Regiment; Lieut. Thomas, Texas Regiment; Lieut. Armstrong, Ohio Regiment, severely; Captain Gillespie, Texas Rangers, mortally wounded, since died.

CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, Sept. 24, 1846.

The place was much more strongly fortified than Gen. Taylor had any idea of, and the Mexicans defended their works with skill and determination.

This morning Col. Moreno, the Adj. General of the Mexican Army, came into camp with a proposition from Gen. Ampudia to evacuate the town, [illegible] army to march out and to return in the [illegible]. This Gen. Taylor declined, and insisted [illegible] and his officers becoming prisoners [illegible] the men to be disbanded and dispersed with [illegible] not to serve against us during the war, [illegible] officers to remain in custody until [illegible] by order of our Government. The [illegible] have been negotiating all day, and if they [illegible] there will be some hard fighting, as [illegible] cannot hold out long. Although we [illegible] place and victory, it has cost us dear.

The [illegible] on our side is great, and probably [illegible] that of the Mexicans, as that we [illegible] they fought under cover all the time. [illegible] distinguished himself as a giant [illegible] skilful commander.

Gen. Taylor gave him a [illegible] chances, and he [illegible] himself at [illegible]. His division, with [illegible] of Texan Volunteers have gained [illegible] and carried more points than all the [illegible] of the army, and with very little loss up to [illegible]. The loss on our side will not [illegible] less than five hundred killed & wounded and [illegible].

[illegible] SALTILLO, Sept. 24, 1846.

Gen. Taylor's Army arrived before Monterey on [illegible] and found the enemy occupying the [illegible]. Our army commenced the attack [illegible] and continued for three days. On the [illegible] Gen. Ampudia offered to [illegible] which was granted by Gen. Taylor. [illegible] days were allowed for the Mexicans to [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] acknowledge 1700 as the number [illegible]. Our loss is severe. The 1st, 3d and 4th [illegible] suffered, with the Tennessee Volunteers [illegible] under the eye of Gen. Taylor. Gen. [illegible] but was greatly exposed. [illegible] wounded.

[illegible] wounded will amount to 500.

[illegible]

[illegible] killed or wounded in the action [illegible]

[illegible]

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

MONTEREY, MEXICO, Sept. 25, 1846.

[illegible] The city has surrendered on the following terms: The Mexican soldiers shall be permitted to march out with their arms and [illegible] [illegible] and that object will lead to [illegible] all to our government, under which [illegible] under Gen. Taylor [illegible].

As I have a few moments to spare [illegible] express goes out this morning [illegible] the progress of [illegible] operations [illegible].

[illegible] Mansfield of the Engineers [illegible] works [illegible] but [illegible] information [illegible]. On the 20th Lieut. Scarritt and Lieut. [illegible] to reconnoitre the works. [illegible] the position of a battery on the [illegible] was exposed to a fire of cannon [illegible] musketry from Lancers, from which, after [illegible] his observations, he retired in safety. On [illegible] of the 21st the mortar and howitzer batteries [illegible] in position to play on the [illegible] around the citadel. The action commenced on the morning of the 21st, by the opening [illegible]. Col. Garland's Brigade [illegible] ordered to move to the left for the purpose of [illegible] the battery [illegible] by Lieut. [illegible] and to occupy, if possible, the lower [illegible] the city. Major Mansfield, Capt. Williams, and Lieut. Pope were ordered to advance [illegible] attack, and to [illegible] the movements of the column upon [illegible] were thrown forward as skirmishers and advanced rapidly towards the works [illegible] the Brigade in line of battle under a [illegible] fire of artillery from the citadel and [illegible] fire of musketry. The column charged [illegible] street about 200 yards to the right of the battery, passed the works entirely, and effected an [illegible] into the town. After advancing rapidly [illegible] 400 yards beyond the battery, they came [illegible] in front of a masked battery of artillery and musketry, which swept the street completely [illegible]. The barricades of the streets [illegible] yards distance from the head of the [illegible] lined with Mexican troops, who [illegible] opened a murderous [illegible] of grape and musketry upon the [illegible] column. Every house in the street was [illegible] for musketry and enfiladed the street in [illegible] direction. Under this fire the following officers were killed or mortally wounded: Major [illegible] 3d Infantry, by grape shot in the abdomen; Capt. Williams, Top. Engineers, shot through [illegible] by musket balls, and was dragged into [illegible] by Lt. Pope, amidst a shower of balls that [illegible] him with dust. The gallantry of this officer [illegible] in his first battle is spoken of in admiration [illegible] the army. Capt. Williams died the next [illegible] was buried with the honors of war by the [illegible] troops, into whose hands he had fallen. [illegible] Merrett, 1st Infantry, shot through the body, [illegible] the next day.

Wounded.—Major Mansfield, ball through calf of the leg. This brave officer would not leave on account of his wound, but rode about, behaving in the most gallant manner all day. Captain Bainbridge, 3d Inf., slightly wounded in the hand. Maj. Lear, dangerously wounded in the mouth, the ball passing out at the back of his head. Major Abercrombie, 1st Inf., severely wounded. Lt. R. Graham, 4th Inf., severely wounded in both legs and [illegible] hopes of his recovery. A great number of [illegible] killed and wounded—number not known.

It being impossible, in the opinion of the Engineer officers, to effect any thing in attacking the barricades in front, the column moved rapidly up a street to the right, with the intention of turning them. Being reinforced by the Ohio regiment, a second charge was made, under the direction of Gen. Butler, which, owing to the tremendous fire of musketry and grape from the barricades and stone houses, likewise proved ineffectual. The troops were then ordered, by Gen. Taylor, to retire in good order and get under cover from the enemy's fire, which order was handsomely executed.

The following officers were killed or mortally wounded since died in the second charge: Col. Watson, of the Baltimore Battalion; Capt. L. N. Morris, 3d Infantry; Lieut. D. Irwin, 3d Infantry; Lieut. R Hazlitt, 4th Infantry. [Three officers were killed in first charge which I did not include in the list, viz: Lieut. Hoskins, 3d Infantry; Lieut. J. S. Woods, 4th Infantry; Capt Field, 3d Infantry.

Wounded.—Major General Butler, slightly, through calf of the leg; Col. Mitchell, in the leg; Capt. Lamotte, 1st Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Dilworth, 1st Infantry, leg shot off.

During the engagement in town, of Garland's Brigade, the forts that were passed, on the left, in entering the town, were gallantly carried by the Tennessee and Mississippi regiments, the first commanded by Col. Campbell, and the second by Col. Davis. Lieut. Col. McClung, of the Mississippi Regiment, was dangerously wounded. These regiments sustained a great loss, of killed and wounded, but I cannot in the short time left me, ascertain the names or number of those who fell. Capt. Bragg's battery of Light Artillery was brought into action, but as it was impossible to use it effectively, it was withdrawn. Several pieces of artillery were captured. The forts that were taken were occupied by Ridgely's Light Artillery company, who turned the captured pieces against the Mexican works, and the cannonade was kept up the rest of the day. There were many skirmishes, and gallant deeds, etc. which I will mention at a future time.

On the night of the 22d the enemy abandoned the two works which had proved so destructive to the 3d and 4th Infantry, and they were occupied early next morning, by the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, under Gen. Quitman. About 8 o'clock, same morning, these two regiments advanced on the town, and a sharp engagement commenced. These Rangers were supported by a body of Texan Rangers, dismounted for the occasion, under Gen. Henderson, and by the 3d regiment of Infantry. The fight was kept up until 4 o'clock, P. M., during which time our troops drove the enemy from house to house, almost to the main plaza. The loss of life on our side was not severe during this day. On the morning of the 24th, a flag of truce was sent in, which resulted in the capitulation of the town.

During the whole of the engagement on the 21st, Col. Kinney was exceedingly useful in carrying orders, and in giving advice in matters with which his thorough acquaintance with Mexican customs rendered him familiar. He was in the thickest of the fight, moving about from point to point, and doing good execution with his rifle. This gentleman's services have been invaluable to Gen. Taylor in the movements of the army from Matamoras to this place. He has been everywhere, reconnoitering the country, and procuring information—riding night and day, and exposing his life in a thousand ways. The Colonel never flinched from any duty required of him, and, had Gen. Taylor ordered him to go and bring him Ampudia's portfolio, he would have undertaken it. H.

P. S. Our killed and wounded, in taking Monterey, amounted to about five hundred, nearly three hundred killed. Some time will elapse before the [illegible] will be known accurately, but it is well known that few prisoners were taken by the Mexicans.

The correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser says that the Mexicans had 7000 regulars and between 3 and 4000 rancheros in the city. Their killed and wounded was small compared with ours—their *legs* and *walls* protecting them. Our troops were almost worn out with the fatigue of their several days' labors, but otherwise in high spirits.

He thus describes the approach to Monterey of part of the army, after the first division had become engaged:—

> When within about 4 or 5 miles of the city, we heard a brisk cannonading. Some of the men had just previous to this begun to lag, some suffering from blistered feet, others from the intensity of the heat; but no sooner did the sound of cannon reach their ears, than they straightened themselves up and pressed forward with an eagerness which showed that their sufferings were forgotten. Capt. Scott, the veteran [illegible] now Major Scott, who commands the 5th Infantry, marched immediately before us, and the moment he heard the enemy's cannon, he gave the spurs to his horse and [illegible] regiment as if he would give a [illegible] portion of his life to be at Monterey. Captain [illegible] commander of the 5th Infantry, by whose side I was riding at the [illegible], rose in his stirrups, with his keen [illegible] eyes sparkling, and his nostrils slightly dilated, and gave orders to his regiment to close up, but his orders were useless, for the noble fellows were already pressing upon the staff, to the very rumps of the horses. Again, again and again, noise of the two [illegible] pounders reverberated through the lofty mountains which rose before us and upon each side. I will describe this grand scenery at another time, and a buzz, a suppressed hurra ran through the line. The officers ran their eyes over their commands with looks of pride and confidence, and the men returned the glance, as if to say, "we are ready," and pressed on still more eagerly.
>
> On the morning of the 21st, Col. Childs, of the Artillery Battalion, with 6 companies, was ordered to take the summit of Palace Hill. The Colonel left camp at 3 o'clock, A. M., and climbed the mountain through the chaparral and up the steep rocks, with such secrecy that at day-break he was within 100 yards of the breast-work of sand-bags before he was discovered. The Mexicans poured [illegible] into them, but they rushed up the steep [illegible] and soon had the piece. Three of the artillery men, having rushed ahead too fast, found themselves in the hands of the Mexicans. They were stripped, the Mexicans took their muskets and [illegible] them down with the very pieces they had given up. I saw the poor fellows lying there.
>
> Col. Childs, Capt. Vinton, Capt. Blanchard, Lieut. Longstreet, Lieut. Clark, Lieut. Ayres, Lieut. McCown, and the two Nichols seem to have been the heroes of the day. The Mexicans lost at least thirty killed—twenty one had been buried this morning, and I have seen a number lying on the [illegible] side, that were not discovered by our men when they brought in the dead.
>
> I should have mentioned that the 2d Division marched from camp with only two days' rations, and no tents. A large number of the officers, and many of the men walked and climbed mountains, chased the enemy, and fought *forty-eight hours*, with nothing to eat but raw corn.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Glorious Whig Victory in Maryland!—For the first time since 1840, the Whigs have succeeded in electing a member of the Legislature in Baltimore. The majority has generally been large against us. But now the Whig Senator and two out of the five Delegates to the State Legislature, are elected. The majority for the Senator is but 3 votes out of 15,000.

In the entire State, the Whig majority is decisive in both Houses. In the Senate, Whigs 13, Locos 8. In the House, 53 Whigs to 29 Locos. Last year the Whig majority was only 4.

In the Baltimore Congressional District, which is represented by Giles (Loco,) who beat Kennedy, this election shows a Whig majority of upwards of 600. This is a sign for Giles.

GEORGIA.—But few returns received as yet, but they render certain, the re-election to Congress of three distinguished Whigs, Messrs. Stephens, Toombs, and King.

CONNECTICUT.—In the election for Town Officers the Whigs have gained 5 towns out of 39.

RAIL ROAD MEETING AT CHERAW.—At a meeting of citizens, a committee consisting of Messrs. James Wright, D. S. Harllee, Thos. E. Powe, John A. Inglis, and A. M. McIver, was appointed to memorialize the Legislature for a charter for the Rail Road to cross the Pee Dee at or near Cheraw. The meeting appointed as Delegates to the Fayetteville Convention, Messrs. A. M. McIver, John A. Inglis, D. S. Harllee, Dr. M. McLean, D. B. McArn, John W. Leak, Allen Macfarlan, Duncan Malloy, John E. Goodwin, and John A. Moore.

THE RIVER.—The Cape Fear has been low for a few weeks past, but the light-draft steamboats have scarcely been interrupted in their trips. The Evergreen arrived on Friday last with a large quantity of goods, and departed on Saturday.

The rain this morning will give plenty of water

OPENING OF THE YADKIN RIVER.—The article on this subject, which we copy from the Salisbury Watchman, is, we think, from a highly intelligent gentleman of practical character, who is personally familiar with the subject. Of what vast importance to Fayetteville, and a large portion of the West, would be the connection of the rich Valleys of the Yadkin and Catawba with our town. In a richer and more enterprizing State, the object would would not long be unaccomplished.

ANNEXATION OF CALIFORNIA AND NEW MEXICO!—In another part of this paper the reader will find Gen. Kearney's Proclamation, by which he has summarily *annexed* the entire Mexican Province of New Mexico to the United States! And we have appended to it Com. Sloat's Proclamation, in which he has performed the same kind office for the entire Province of California!

One cannot read those documents without being struck with the high hand with which things are done by these officers,—of course by command of the present Administration. Every thing is arranged without saying to our Congress so much as "by your leave." The country is annexed, the oath of allegiance administered to the people, the laws prescribed, the civil officers appointed, and all that Congress will have to do in the matter will be, to supply the money to pay the expense. Indeed for all useful purposes the Congress might as well be dispensed with at once. The Executive power has completely overshadowed, and Executive patronage corrupted it.

WILMINGTON.—We have observed that for some time past the papers of Wilmington have ceased to publish those offensive assaults on Fayetteville with which they abounded some few months ago. We hoped that the conciliatory tone in which their assaults were replied to by the papers in this place (which confined themselves to defence, and not to attack) had had the desired effect upon the scribblers in that place, and had induced them to let us and our affairs alone. But we are mistaken. The Commercial of Tuesday last contains a most offensive renewal of the war, in a communication over the signature of "Monitor"—the old signature of "Candor" being dropped for the time. The occasion of this gross attack is, strangely enough, a paragraph from a late Observer, in which the aid of Wilmington and the West was invoked for the construction, at some future day, of a road to the Western part of the State, by which the Cape Fear region, including Wilmington of course, might be benefitted by the trade of the Valleys of the Yadkin and the Catawba. Against this paragraph, so perfectly kind to Wilmington, some Don Quixote, (or more likely his Sancho Panza) wages furious battle, and Fayetteville comes off as badly as did the windmills under the blows of the Spanish Knight.—She is denounced by Sancho, (who, with all his pretensions, has not yet learned to *spell*,) as utterly ignorant of her own interests; it is insinuated that she is no better than a "fool;" that she is playing a knavish game, &c. &c. And finally, our self-appointed "Monitor," asks the people of Fayetteville—

> "To look over the broad extent of our country, or if they choose, any other country, and point out, if they can, *a single Town or City that has been materially benefitted by a Rail Road running by it.* All experience proves, that *Towns or Cities at the terminations of Roads are invariably benefitted, while those towns in to those along the line are seriously injured, and in no case materially benefitted.* If the Rail Road through Raleigh and Fayetteville is built, it will effectually besect* our State, giving the South and West to South Carolina, and the North and East to Virginia; for such a Road would, as a matter of course, be the base line of all future improvements projected in our State towards the West, the trade of which would be brought down to it, as to a common sewer, that would drain it into the neighboring States and forever impoverish ours, and effectually crush the energies of our people. In short, if that Road is built we shall remain forever tributaries to South Carolina and Virginia, and [illegible] will remain on the bosom of our State, as lasting, and as sure a badge of our vassalage to those States as the collar of the serf in olden time marked his menial condition. The caption of the charter for such a Road should read, '*A Bill for the more effectual division and appointment of the State of North Carolina, among the States of South Carolina and Virginia.*'
>
> MONITOR."

This is a prodigious flourish surely. But did it occur to this very wise writer, who is not satisfied with managing his own affairs, but most impudently and ignorantly thrusts his advice upon those who scorn it and him, that if it be true that no town can be benefitted by a rail road running by it, it is a very unwise thing for Wilmington to let her rail road run by that town to South Carolina? If his proposition be true, why does he not enforce it upon the people of his own town, where it may have weight, instead of going out of his way to thrust it upon us, who hold it in contempt? Or has Wilmington abandoned the idea of running her rail road by that town to South Carolina, and like the fox that had lost his own tail and would persuade all other foxes to cut off their tails too, is this an effort to bring us to the same state? We have no idea, however, (and no wish,) that Wilmington has abandoned her scheme. That scheme gives the most effectual contradiction to all the alarming predictions of those of our Wilmington neighbors who are disposed so kindly to take us under their protection, and to save us from the dreadful consequences of the identical policy which they themselves intend to pursue.

Do all these givings out from Wilmington mean, that an attempt is to be made in the Legislature to prevent the passage of an act of incorporation for the Rail Road from Raleigh to the South Carolina line? We would be glad to have an explicit reply to this important question. For, whilst not a solitary man in this community is disposed to throw the slightest obstacle in the way of any scheme of Wilmington, we would have our neighbors to know that *that* is a game at which others besides themselves can play, *if forced to do it.*

But we believe that the good sense of Wilmington is opposed to these meddlesome attacks upon Fayetteville. We had such an assurance recently from one of the most deservedly influential citizens of that place. May we not hope, therefore, once more, that our community and its schemes may be let alone, by anonymous writers and itinerant grumblers, whose incessant efforts seem to be directed to the diffusion of their own malignancy.

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.—We learn that the Synod of North Carolina refused, by a large majority, to entertain the appeal from the Presbytery of Fayetteville against the decision of the latter body, restoring the Rev. Mr. McQueen to his former position as a communicant and Minister of that Church. An appeal was then taken, we understand, to the General Assembly; but as that body, at its last session, authorized the Presbytery to restore Mr. McQueen, if in its opinion expedient, we presume that the question may be considered as already settled in favor of the Rev. Gentleman.

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF OF 1846.—Among the most impudent of the many impudent pretensions of the Loco press and party, is their present effort to humbug the public into a notion, that the rise in the prices of Cotton, Corn, and Flour, has resulted from the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, and the passage of the free trade Tariff of 1846. Every paper from Europe gives the lie to this impudent fabrication. Cotton has risen in England, as all the English papers tell us, solely because the merchants and manufacturers of that country have become satisfied that the present crop is undoubtedly to be a short one.—And Corn and Flour have risen, as the same authorities tell us, because of the total failure of the potato crop and the partial failure of the grain crop. No intelligent man who values his character for veracity, will assign any other reasons than these for the advance of prices. And yet not only the Union and its followers, do attribute the effect to the Tariff, but we hear also that private individuals are laboring to produce the same impression. They must be either very blind or very base.

We allude to the subject only for the purpose of asking our Whig readers to take some pains to counteract the insidious purposes of the Locofocos in this matter. Many an ignorant man may be humbugged by the story.

MORE FRAUD IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Petersburg (Penn.) Commercial Journal states, that "Mr. McCandless, the Loco-foco candidate for Congress in that District, asserted on the stump that he had been assured, whilst in Washington, by a leading Loco member of Congress, (meaning Judge Black of South Carolina,) that if a Democratic delegation from Pennsylvania in the next Congress asked for the modification of the Tariff of 1846, required by Pennsylvania, it would be granted."

The Baltimore Patriot and the Nashville Banner have repeatedly called on the "Union" to say whether Judge Black and Mr. McCandless have been authorized to make such a statement? But the Union was as dumb as an oyster on the subject, until too late to influence the Penn. election.

The friends of Mr. McCandless have issued an Address to the people of the district, in which they ask,—

> "Who will be most likely to succeed in gratifying our wishes on the subject of the amendment of the Tariff, those who are in political fellowship with the party which holds the fate of the measure in its hands, or those who are in constant hostility to them, and are withal a weak, trembling minority. We are prepared to say, fellow-citizens, that *the amendment of the Tariff of 1846, so as to meet the concurrence of Pennsylvania, will depend entirely upon the election of a Democratic delegation to Congress.* If she adheres to her ancient faith, and does send to Washington, as guardians of her interests, men who stand high in the confidence of the Democracy, *the whole party, the Administration, will come to the rescue, and with grateful affection protect the staunch old State.* On the other hand, should she throw herself into the arms of Whigery, and send men to Congress known only by their bitter hostility to Democratic principles, men, and measures, she will thereby disown the powerful friends who are able to save her, and become the victim of misplaced confidence in those who have not the power, even had they the will and capacity, to sustain her cause."

Of a like tenor is the language of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll in his letter accepting a re-nomination to Congress. "At the approaching session of Congress," says this personage, "Mr. Polk, the avowed advocate of that protection of public interests which is the first duty of any Government, and without the performance of which duty Government would be a mockery, Mr. Polk, I trust, will give the influence of his Administration for amendments, if then proved necessary, to do that justice to Pennsylvania which it is the interest of this whole Union to render."

BEAUTIES OF THE SUB-TREASURY.—This hard-money government passed the Sub-Treasury Law at the last session of Congress, by which it is made a crime for any public officer to receive or pay any thing but gold or silver in satisfaction of the public dues. At the same time authority was given to issue Treasury Notes, (vulgarly called shin-plasters.) Next we find these Treasury Notes at 2, 3, and even 4 per cent. discount in the money market. Last week we learn that the Secretary of the Treasury was in New York, *begging the Banks to lend him something* wherewith to keep the wheels of government in motion! The papers state, that he applied for a loan of four or five millions of dollars; and that the Banks offered to lend him their notes [bank rags,] *bearing no interest*, provided he would give them Treasury notes bearing *six per cent. interest*, with the privilege of paying them into the Custom House. He offered them 5 per cent., but wished the Treasury notes to be retained in the banks, and not paid into the custom house. Such is the second edition of the hard-money Sub-Treasury humbug!

MASSACHUSETTS ABOLITIONISM.—The Union is in a perfect agony at the adoption of anti-slavery resolutions by a late Whig Convention in Massachusetts. It forgets entirely that the Locofocos of that State for many years nominated, and twice elected, to the office of Governor, Marcus Morton, an avowed abolitionist.

And even whilst these Southern Locofocos are raising such a cloud of dust about Whig Abolitionism, their leading organs in New York and Ohio, (the "Evening Post," and "Statesman,") are contending that the free States will never consent that any part of the newly annexed Mexican territories shall become slave States. The Statesman goes so far as to call it "treason" to think of allowing slavery in those parts, even though some of the territory is admittedly South of the Missouri Compromise line.

The Louisville Journal furnishes the following evidences of Locofoco "friendship for the South:"—

The following paragraph is copied from the Chicago Democrat, edited by John Wentworth, a leading member of Congress from Illinois, whose party fidelity has been the subject of frequent laudation in the government paper:

> "California and all other new countries must stay out of the Union or come in free. Nothing is more firmly resolved upon, than that slavery shall never be extended over one inch of American soil that is now free."

The Sandusky (Ohio) Democratic Mirror, another of the "natural allies" of the South, speaks in this strain:

> "Shall we expend the money and blood of freemen in acquiring territory for no higher purpose than that of extending the dark plague-spot that rests upon a portion of our fair Union?
>
> "Let the position be firmly adhered to; and let the man from the free States who supports any plan for extending slavery over California be forever branded as the foulest traitor to the sacred cause of liberty."

The Tocsin, a locofoco paper published in the Northern part of Indiana, says:

> "They [the slaveholders] have secured for themselves three-fourths of the fattest civil, naval, and military offices, and, somehow or other, contrive to pull our noses whenever they choose, and now they give us *Jesse* on our harbors and most vital interests. We hope that neither the Whig nor the Democratic party of the free States will ever again consent to nominate a man for the Presidency without ascertaining his views definitely beforehand. We are not sure but a convention of those from the free States previous to another Baltimore convention, would be productive of good."

The Louisville Journal says, a majority of the Locofoco papers in Ohio denounce slaveholders with as much bitterness as they do the Whigs. "We could fill (it says) the whole of this paper with choice extracts from their columns, to prove how true the boast is that the Northern Democrats are the natural allies of the South." But it may be more important to know what is said by organized associations of that party, the opinions of which are properly regarded as of a more imposing character than the sentiments of individual editors.

At a Convention of the 19th Congressional District, held at Ravenna, Ohio, on the 26th ult. the following are among the resolutions adopted:

> "That we disapprove of any and all measures, whether emanating from the executive or legislative departments of the Government, that look to the acquisition of any more *slave territory*.
>
> "That we regard it as a foul blot upon our National escutcheon that the representatives of a *free people* are compelled annually to meet and deliberate upon the public weal in a district of country where *slavery* is sanctioned by law.
>
> "That however much we may respect the wholesome rules of *party* discipline, we respect our rights as freemen still more, we are determined as men, as independent men in the exercise of the elective franchise, to contend earnestly for the more general diffusion of the blessings of liberty and to withstand all encroachments of slavery and the slave-power."

At a Locofoco Convention in Geauga county, Ohio, on the 12th ult., the following resolutions were adopted:

> "*Resolved*, That we are opposed to the annexation of any part of the Mexican territory, *unless slavery is forever prohibited from the same.*"

At another Convention held in Medina county, Ohio, the following resolution was adopted:

> "*Resolved*, That, inasmuch as we have been cheated out of a large extent of free territory by the combined action of the Whigs and slaveholders in the settlement of the Oregon question, we hereby give notice that all territory hereafter acquired must be *free*."

These specimens of Locofocoism, in the non-slaveholding States are sufficient, we presume—though we have "others of the same sort left"—to satisfy the people of the South, that if the Whigs of Massachusetts have recently evinced an increased spirit of hostility to the "Slave Power," the Locofocos are not an inch behind them.

One more instance of Locofoco love for the South. The notorious Jacob Brinkerhoff, Locofoco member of Congress from Ohio, has issued an address to his constituents, in which he makes it a chief point why Locofocos should be elected, that they, the Locos of the free States, are the men who must be relied on to stop the progress of Southern principles, and especially of slavery! He declares that he was the author of the proviso to the two million bill, (though it was offered by Wilmot of Pa.,) that California should only be annexed as *free* territory. He says he has the original of this proviso now in his possession, and that he intends to preserve it *"as an heir-loom for his posterity!"*

Against all these *Locofoco* signs of 'danger to the South,' the Union and its equally hypocritical satellites, have not a word to say. They reserve all their anathemas for the Massachusetts Whigs. For our part, we feel very certain that abolitionism at the North is not confined to either party, nor are all of either party abolitionists.

The Abolitionists have nominated a candidate for Congress in opposition to John Quincy Adams.

REVIVAL IN THE METHODIST CHURCH.—The Rev. H. H. Durant, (the Minister of the M. E. Church in this town last year,) writes to the Southern Christian Advocate from his present field of labor, the Bennettsville (S. C.) Circuit, that he has admitted on trial, since last May, upwards of 1100 members, and that about 700 souls have been since that time soundly and evangelically converted to God.

MORE TROOPS FOR MEXICO.—250 officers and men are ordered to sail from Fort Moultrie, S. C., for Point Isabel, as soon as transports can be provided.

MELANCHOLY.—We learn from the Salisbury Watchman, that in Davie County, on the 2d inst. the house of Mr. Tatum Dedman was struck by lightning, and his wife and a child about 3 years old were killed. The house was consumed, with the dead bodies. Another child, about 8 years old, escaped unhurt. A negro girl was badly burnt. Mr. Dedman was not at home.

In Rowan, Mr. Henry C. Winders was killed on the 11th by a fall from a young horse.

And, in the same county, on the 25th ult. J. C. McCorkle, aged 14, only son of J. F. McCorkle, Esq. was killed by a refractory horse running the tongue of a wagon against him. Just a month previous Mr. McCorkle lost his wife, after one day's illness.

The Wilmington Commercial takes a long time to reach this place. Tuesday's paper comes on Friday, and Thursday's and Saturday's together on this morning.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—In November 1845, there commenced, and still continues, a heavy exportation of Rye from this country to Holland, consequent upon two successive failures of the crop in that country. The Washington Union ascribes this new outlet for our grain to the Tariff of 1846, which was passed about eight months *after* the exportation of rye commenced, and does not go into operation till December next.

COOL.—The Washington Union copies from the N. Y. Sun, an article commencing as follows:

> "The conquest of California and New Mexico extends the boundary of the United States on the west coast, from the forty-second to the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, and produces a great alteration in the territorial possessions of the belligerent powers. The comparative size of Mexico and the U. States, in 1836, was as follows:

		Square acres.
United States territories,		1,408,000,000
Mexican territories,		1,081,600,000
We have now to deduct from Mexico and add to the United States:		
Upper California,	240,860,160	
New Mexico,	137,472,000	
Texas,	123,904,000	
		502,236,160
Left to Mexico,		579,363,840

The Sun goes on to show, that by this accession the U. States become the proprietors of the largest territory of any power on the continent. Great Britain's territory is 1,824,000,000 of acres. The U. States 1,878,236,160 acres. Mexico is next. The population of California is estimated at 100,000, and of New Mexico at 200,000, mostly Indians.

The Synod.—The Synod of North Carolina, the meeting of which was noticed last week, adjourned at a late hour on Saturday night last, to meet again in Fayetteville on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock P. M., October 27th, 1847. It had a harmonious and interesting session, and was attended by about 60 delegates, including ministers and elders.

Greensborough Patriot.

Re-Districting.—But three of the Whig papers of the State, have said any thing in opposition to the proposal to re-district the State, and these three have merely expressed doubts as to the expediency of the measure. The fact is, that considering the importance of the movement, the unanimity of the Press, and of the Whig party, is most unexpected and gratifying, and shows how deep-seated and general must be the sense of injustice entertained by the People, with regard to the Gerrymander of 1842.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Glorious Sub-Treasury.—The N. York Journal of Commerce makes an announcement which will strike sorrow to the heart of every "hard" in the land. It says:

> "We were in the Custom-house on Thursday when the door of the Sub-Treasury was unlocked, and behold there was not a dollar of specie in the whole place."

This is too bad. Mr. Walker ought to put a half dime in the box, for show, any how. It might serve as a nest egg!

MARRIED,

In Rowan county, on the 6th inst., by Rev. Archibald Baker, BENJAMIN JULIAN, Postmaster of Salisbury, to Miss CLARISSA GIBSON.

In Mocksville, recently, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Dr. J. G. RAMSAY, of Rowan, to Miss SARAH JANE FOSTER, of Davie county.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday last, Mrs. HANNAH STUART, relict of the late Charles Stuart.

At his father's residence in this county, on Wednesday evening last, after a short but painfull illness, Mr. MALCOM McINTYRE, aged about 25 years. The deceased possessed many amiable qualities, and was beloved by all that knew him.

In this vicinity, on the 5th instant, FRANCIS STINEMETZ, youngest son of Warren and Louisa W. Prior, aged 2 years and 9 months.

In Wilmington, on Thursday night last, Mr JEREMIAH LIPPITT, a native of Providence, R. I., and formerly a merchant of this town. In the death of this gentleman, Wilmington has lost one of its oldest and highly esteemed citizens.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 9.—Steamer Evergreen, with boats Nelson, Diligence and Henry in tow, with goods for Hall & Johnson, P P Johnson & Co, B Rose & Son, J D Williams, R A Stuart, S W Tillinghast, D A Ray & Co, Hall & Hall, E C Hall & Co, F T Ward, P Taylor, C T Haigh & Son, Jno. M Rose, C P Mallett, Rockfish Co, J D Starr, R M Orrell, S Boon, S T Hawley, G & H McMillan, John Shaw, A & E McPherson, D Johnson, W Marsh, J G Cook, J Kyle, E W Willkings, J W Baker, B Robinson, and E J Hale, of this place; and for Finley & Gordon, E Belo, R A King, J & W Murphy, W Murphy & Co, Brown & Maxwell, J F Chambers, Geo Brower, Guinn & Hickerson, H A London & Co, J H Jenkins & Co, S T Pfohl, and M Brown, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 2—Schr. Lenity from New York. 4—Brigs Clarendon from Charleston, Leon from Guadaloupe; Schr. Jack Dowaing from Onslow. 5—Schrs. Harrison Price from New York, Florida from ditto, A. J. Horton from ditto, Torcello from Philadelphia, Commerce from Jacksonville, N. C., Chappell from Steuben, Me.; Sloop Gleaner from Shallotte. 6—Brigs Tuscan from Boston, Sarah Wood from ditto; Schrs. Margaret & Elizabeth from New York, Alaric from ditto, Nevis from Warren, Me. 8—Schr. C. D. Ellis from Key West.

☞ The next Session of Mrs. HARDIN'S School for young Ladies will commence on Tuesday the 20th inst.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1846. 32-2w

Dr. WM. H. MOORE

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Little Rockfish and surrounding country. When not professionally engaged, he may be found at the house of Mr. Roderick Shaw.

Little Rockfish, Oct. 7, 1846. 32-2w

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 13.

Brandy, peach,	30	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	25	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	9 a 10	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	9 a 9 55	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	50 a 60	Salt, bu.,	50 a 60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1¾ a 2
Flour,	5¼ a 5½	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	23 a 25
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			7 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 x 10,			14 "

REMARKS—Cotton sold last week at 9 a 9 55. We have not heard of any sales this week. Little coming to market. Flour 5¼ a 5½. No other change.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Arrivals of Turpentine only equal to the demand, and prices steady, at 2 50 to 2 55. Spirits 35. Corn in store 65 to 70. T. I. Salt 35. Bacon 7 to 8½. Lard 9 to 10. Rice, prime, 3 75. Shingles 2 50 to 3. Red oak Hhd. Staves 15 to $16. Mill Timber has been sold during the week at 5 50 to 7 25—it is scarce. No sales of importance of Lumber: Flooring 9 to 9 50; wide 6 00; Scantling 4 00. Canal Flour 6 to 6 50. No Fayetteville in market. Lime $1 by cargo. Whiskey 30.

CHERAW MARKET—Oct. 6.

Receipts of cotton 510 bales, which sold at 6½ to 9 cents.

At New York, there is a pause in business, awaiting the arrival of the Great Britain, which is past due. Prices of cotton firm at the advance. Flour 5 56 to 5 62. Corn 70 to 80. Spirits Turpentine have advanced to 40 cents.

Miss Bingham

WILL resume her SCHOOL on Monday the 19th October, 1846. [32-6w]

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY the 7th of NOVEMBER, at the Market House in Fayetteville, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction the LOTS belonging to the Estate of Rebecca Moore, dec'd, viz:—

On Person street, the Lots on which O. Houston, G. W. McDonald, the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, E. W. Willkings, the Estate of W. Whitehead, the Estate of John Mullins, and Mrs. E. McIntyre, are tenants.

On Gillespie street, the Lots on which John Crow, T. C. Blake, G. Deming, A. Jessup, J. E. Patterson, D. Torrence, and the Town Commissioners, are tenants: and a vacant Lot on Bow street. The vacant Lot extending from the street leading past the Presbyterian Church to Halliday's line, about 93 feet front.

Terms made known at sale.

JOHN A. MOORE, Executor
of Rebecca Moore.

Oct. 12, 1846. 32ts

FOR RENT.

THE DWELLING HOUSE corner of Gillespie and Russell streets. Apply to
J. W. WRIGHT.

Oct. 12, 1846. 32-3w

MILLINERY.

MISS FRANCES MITCHELL would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that she has just received from one of the most fashionable houses in New York, the Fall and Winter modes for Bonnets, Head-dresses and Caps, and will open, on Monday the 19th, in the Store adjoining Mr. Geo. McNeill, foot of Haymount. She expects an assortment of fancy articles and Bonnet materials in a few days. Persons wishing any thing in that line are requested to call and examine her specimens before purchasing elsewhere. Orders left at the Store of Mr. H. Branson will be attended to.

Oct. 13, 1846. 32tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.

Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf

SEPTEMBER REPORT

OF THE NAUTILUS (MUTUAL LIFE) INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 Wall st., New York.

THIS Company has issued during the month of September, 50 Policies, viz:

Merchants & Traders	11	Editor	1
Mechanics	12	Lawyers	2
Cashier of Bank	1	Druggists	2
Brokers	2	Clerks	4
Banker	1	Lady	1
Physician	1	Auditor	1
Butchers	4	Officer in Army	1
Farmers and Planters	3	Manufacturer	1
Ship Master	1	Builder	1
	36		14
			36
Lives insured			50

The Company has now been in operation nearly 18 months, has issued 769 Policies, the gross premium on which is $41,000, and only one loss of $225 has occurred.

JAS. D. P. OGDEN, Pres't.
A. M. MERCHANT, V. Pres.
LEWIS BENTON, Sec'y.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of H. W. BEATTY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. Latta will attend to the settlement of the business.

H. W. BEATTY,
JOHN C. LATTA,
ROBT. W. GIBBS.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 1, 1846. 32-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will continue the COMMISSION BUSINESS on his own account.—His Office, at present, will be on North Water street, up stairs, over the Store of Messrs. Hall & Armstrong.

JOHN C. LATTA,
Of the late firm of H. W. B. & Co.

Wilmington, Oct. 7, 1846.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the ensuing Legislature to pass an Act to revive the Act of Incorporation of the Male Academy in Rockingham, Richmond county, and to appoint Trustees. Oct. 5, 1846.—32-4t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the ensuing Legislature of North Carolina, to incorporate the Lumber Bridge Independent Company of Robeson. Oct. 9, 1846.—32-4w

A REGULAR PHYSICIAN has kindly volunteered the following certificate in favor of Wistar's Balsam, having used it successfully in many severe cases, and always with good results.

Exeter, Me., Sept. 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results.—In two cases, where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN,
Physician at Exeter Corner.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

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[*] The Wilmington writer twice uses this strange word. We suppose he means *bisect*. His teacher of orthography failed in his duty, or he would have *desected* the youthful "Monitor" for not learning to spell this and other words in his communication,—with a few of the first principles of punctuation. We do not think it would have been a "*suicidical*" act [so Monitor writes that word].

POETRY.

THE ANGEL'S WING.

BY SAMUEL LOVER.

There is a German superstition, that when a sudden silence takes place in company, an angel at that moment makes a circuit around them, and the first person that breaks the silence is supposed to have been touched by the wing of the seraph. For the purpose of poetry, I thought two persons preferable to many, in illustrating this very beautiful superstition.

When by the evening's quiet light
There sit two silent lovers,
They say, while in such tranquil plight,
An angel round them hovers:
And further still old legends tell—
The first who breaks the silent spell,
To say a soft and pleasing thing,
Hath felt the passing angel's wing.

Thus, a musing minstrel stray'd
By the summer ocean,
Gazing on a lovely maid,
With a bard's devotion—
Yet his love he never spoke,
Till now the silent spell he broke,
The hidden fire to flame did spring,
Fann'd by the passing angel's wing!

I have loved thee well and long
With love of heaven's own making!
This is not a poet's song,
But a true heart's speaking;
I will love thee, still untired!
He felt—he spoke—as one inspired—
The words did from Truth's fountain spring,
Unawakened by the angel's wing!

Silence o'er the maiden fell,
Her beauty lovelier making:
And by her blush, he knew full well
The dawn of love was breaking.
It came like sunshine o'er his heart!
He felt that they should never part,
He spoke—and oh!—the lovely thing
Had felt the passing angel's wing.

A PECULIAR CORRESPONDENCE.

We publish the following as an illustration of the philosophy of letter writing.—Major McCalla, it will be seen, is positive, pointed and sententious. Captain Tobin is candid, discursive and didactic. The whole, if not trenching on the sublime, belongs at least to the "beautiful."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
2d Auditor's Office, July 31, 1846. }

Sir: You are charged on the books of this office with $1525 the value of the clothing and blankets furnished for the use of your Company, and for which you will be held accountable. In order to relieve yourself from this accountability, you will enter on your first Muster Roll all articles of clothing and blankets issued to the men under your command, and request the Paymaster to deduct the several amounts from their first payment.

You are also held responsible for the camp and garrison equipage received for your Company, until turned over to a U. S. Quartermaster.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JNO. M. McCALLA, 2d Auditor.
Captain G. H. Tobin, Washington Regt. La. Volunteers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
2d Auditor's Office, Aug. 8, 1846. }

Sir: By a decision of the Hon. the Secretary of War, each soldier under your command is entitled to six months' clothing, to the amount of $21; all over that they are to be charged with. There will be other charges, of which you will be informed by this office. You will please consider this letter your guide, in addition to the one you received from me of the 31st ult.

Very respectfully,
JNO. M. McCALLA, 2d Auditor.
Capt. G. H. Tobin, La. Volunteers.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17, 1846.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two favors from you, one dated 31st July, the other, 8th August. I can only answer by a yarn.

A countryman of mine was once indulging in the very intellectual occupation of sucking fresh eggs raw and reading a newspaper. By some mischance he contrived to bolt a live chicken. The poor bird chirruped as it went down his throat, and he very politely observed—"By the powers my friend you spoke too late."

I can only say, sir, that your favors have reached me too late. They have been chasing me through the Mexican post offices; that is, to express myself more clearly, when I received them, they (the letters) were down in Mexico and I was up here, and when I didn't receive them, they were up here and I was there.

The fact is, that most of my men have been paid off, and are now scattered to the four quarters of the globe. They were mostly sailors, as I was myself. From them (if there be charges) nothing can be expected. The camp and garrison equipage has been turned over to the proper officers, with the exception of sundry axes smashed and placed *hors du combat* in chopping down those amiable chapparals on the banks of the Rio Grande. I except, also, the camp-kettles and pans—many of which were used up in roasting, boiling, stewing and frying our pork and beans, bacon and fresh beef, not to speak of the slow venison, which some were ill-natured enough to call Mexican beef (may the Lord forgive them.)

For my own responsibility in the matter, I regret, more on Uncle Sam's account than on my own, that I am not worth a continental dime. I have been not only paid, but I believe overpaid by about $40. My conscience compelled me to remonstrate with the paymasters, but they assured me that they made no mistakes. (Bank Tellers sometimes say the same.) I considered their feelings and indulged them. However, I made a good use of the money. I gave it to the sick and unpaid soldiers.

Most of the other Captains are in the same fix with myself (barring the overpay) about responsibility, and refer to my epistle as an answer.

If you have any further communication for me, please direct to the care of Maj. Gen. John L. Lewis, New Orleans. I seldom go to the post office, because I have nobody to correspond with, and yet I am not the man who never had father nor mother but was "won in a raffle."

Very respectfully,
G. H. TOBIN, Capt. Com. D.
Washington Regiment La. Volunteers.
JOHN M. McCALLA, Second Auditor.

P. S.—I don't know whether to sign myself Captain, ex-Captain, or late Captain. I *was* a Captain.—*N. O. Delta.*

PHILADELPHIA
SEED STORE,
Of more than 40 years' standing.

THE SUBSCRIBER continues to keep constantly on hand—

Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herd, and other Grass Seeds,

Together with a full and complete assortment of finest quality Fresh

Garden Seeds,

Raised from selected plants of best varieties.

Also, prime quality fresh LUCERNE SEED, a superior article.

JOSEPH P. H. COATES,
No. 49 Market st., Philadelphia.
August 25, 1846. 26-7w

VALUABLE LAND,
And Stand for a Store,
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he resides, and which is known as one of the best stands for a County Store in N. Carolina. It is 11 miles West of Pittsborough, on Rocky River; is healthy as the Blue Ridge; and possesses the usual advantage of a farm in this section of the country. The property will be sold cheap, as I am determined to sell; and the attention of those wishing to merchandise in the county is particularly invited to it. The tract contains 400 acres,—200 under cultivation. Those desiring such property will call and see.

ROBERT MARSH.
Chatham county, Aug. 28, 1846. 26-3m

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an act incorporating the Lafayette Hotel Company.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an act incorporating the Merchants' Steamboat Company.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an act amending the several acts of Assembly relative to the Town of Fayetteville.

Sept. 1, 1846. 27tf

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce, or to punctual customers on time,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 casks Lime,
100 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
50 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,
50 hhds. new crop Molasses,
50 bbls. Mackerel,
5000 lbs. Bacon and Lard,
[illegible] Cider Vinegar,
8 boxes Fayetteville [illegible] Candles,
[illegible]
[illegible] Sugar,
25 [illegible] Coffee,
25 [illegible]

[illegible]

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $4. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, [illegible] McCauley's Miscellanies; [illegible] Pictorial History of the American Revolution, $1 87; Book of Good Examples, $1 00; Mother's Book, 50; Mother's Lessons, 00; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 75; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, [illegible] 50; Methodist Harmonist, with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—Tom Burke, 25; [illegible] 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; [illegible] 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; [illegible] 25; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50; New Games, Histories, &c. [illegible] Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.

February 2. E. J. HALE.

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.
MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

[illegible]

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee, Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.
September 1, 1845. 75tf

DESIRABLE GOODS.
W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheeting; brown and bleh'd Shirtings and Sheetings; ribbed, striped, brown, and white Linen Drilling; Marceilles and Valencia Vestings; Croton Cloth; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankeens; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; cotton Hdkfs; Calicoes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; silk, worsted, and cotton Balzorines; Bombazines; Alpacas; silk Berage and Berage Scarfs; Lawn, pongee, and flag Hdkfs; Gloves; Hose; Ribbons; silk Fringe and Gympe; sewing Silk; Raworth's spool Cotton, and Marshall's patent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Scythe Blades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adze; Howels; Compasses; Axes; Vises; hand Saws; Chissels; Augers, carpenters' brass knob Locks; stock, chest, till, and drawer Locks; cast steel, mill, and crosscut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets; single Oven Lids, so you may make your old Ovens as good as new.

—ALSO—

35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1846. 10-6m

THOMPSON'S MEXICO, &c.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MEXICO, by the Hon. Waddy Thompson, late U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court; price $2 50.

Also, Mysteries of the Backwoods, by Thorpe, 50 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Liebeg's Agricultural Chemistry, 25; Carlyle's Sartor Resartus, 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols, $3.

For sale by
July 13. E J HALE.

Three Northern-built BUGGIES,

ON hand and for sale by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 20, 1846 20tf

4th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation,

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 20; Carlysle's Life &c. of Cromwell, $2; The Betrothed, $1; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, 7 cents; The Farmer's Treasure, 80; Step-Mother, by James, 50, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

George Riley,

HAVING returned from the North, has a handsome assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, ditto common Silver Watches, a rich assortment of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, (a splendid article,) gold Guard Chains and gold Keys, gold and silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond-pointed Pens, (a splendid article,) Rogers' Congress Knives, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as cheap for cash as can be bought in any other establishment in the State.

Watches repaired, and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. The Subscriber will attend the Courts of Anson for the purpose of selling, repairing Watches, &c.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6m

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 21, 1846. 97-tf

SALT AND MOLASSES.

2500 BUSHELS heavy Alum Salt,
150 hhds. prime Molasses,

On consignment,—very cheap and on time.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 1, 1846. 26tf

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

Hast thou a friend for whom thou fond emotions cherish,
Secure the shadow, ere the substance perish.

THE Subscriber, having been absent from town for some three weeks on account of sickness, has returned, and purposes remaining here for a short time, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct Likenesses of themselves and friends, in his superior style.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages, enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will affect them in the least.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room on Hay street, a few doors West of Briggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.
Aug. 18. 24tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S Miscellanies; Wilson's do; Chronicles of Pineville, by the author of Major Jones' Courtship, 50 cents; Count Julian, or the [illegible] of Margaret [illegible] 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition to Oregon, California, &c. 25; Liebeg's Animal [illegible] Washington, [illegible] 75 cents [illegible] Sam Slick, [illegible] Language [illegible]

E. J. HALE.

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25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, the cost, for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Just Received and for Sale,

150 CASKS Thomastown Lime, a superior article. Casks large and in prime order.
B. ROSE & SON.
Aug 19, 1846. 23-tf

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c.; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
May 25. 12-tf

"Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in the style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Work for elegance of style and finish, and durability, they will compare with any made in the United States.

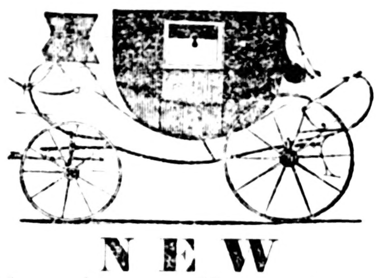
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.



N E W
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the foot of Haymount, next door to C. R. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also, repairing dwelling house locks, keys, spring bolts, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes, andirons, pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order at short notice.

B. A. HARPER.
May 4, 1846. 9tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 7tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 6. 5-tf

FOR SALE.

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE.
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.
JOHN D. CAMERON.
June 8. 14-tf

NEW GOODS.
H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, (latest style;) Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines; embr'd Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, embr'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, (all qualities and prices;) Collars; Chemezetts; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; cord and black Fringes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Barege; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Fancy Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3-tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight, alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington, and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER,
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.
March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds,
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

HENRY BRANSON has just received a good assortment of the above articles, and also a large assortment of superior CROCKERY WARE.

10 bbls. Tanners' Oil, prime.
Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6w

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24-1y

THE LIFE OF
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

BY Edward D. Mansfield, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one volume, 12mo., fine Muslin Binding.

Just received, price $1 25, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Also, a large Lithographic print of Gen. Scott, price $1.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 64tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.
Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
½ pipe pure French Brandy,
5 hhds. powdered and crush'd Sugar.
And for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
June 15. 15-tf

THE NAUTILUS
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.	Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	91	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
June 20, 1846. 16-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846. 16-6m

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan. 24, 1845. 95-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION
In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE
AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.
Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.
J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley
ANSON.
A. Banchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

Life Assurance.
NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 26, Cornhill, London.
CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid, (see table;) also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The remarkable success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

EXAMPLES.

Age.	Sum.	Premium.	Year.	Bonus added	Bonus in cash	Permanent reduction of prem.	Sum that may be borrowed on the policy
60	$5000	$370 80	1837	$1068 75	$500 21	$80 0[illegible]	$2525
			1838	960 76	435 53	67 53	1987
			1839	828 00	370 45	55 76	1750
			1840	581 85	270 20	39 70	1383
			1841	555 50	347 50	37 54	1356

The division of profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

UNITED STATES AGENCY.

For list of local directors, medical officers, tables of rates, and report of last annual meeting, 15th of May, 1846,) see the Society's pamphlet, to be obtained at their office, 74 Wall street, New York.

JACOB HARVEY,
Chairman of Local Board.
J. LEANDER STARR, *General Ag't.*
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 22, 1846. 19-2m

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,* consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim Leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.

April 4, 1846. 6tf

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold lower than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the lands belonging to the Estate of Alfrom [illegible], dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq. who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

"Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich Man's Bliss."

DR. SPENCER'S
VEGETABLE PILLS

AND VEGETABLE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

THE thousands among us who use "Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public; nor of their great superiority over every other preparation in use as a family medicine: but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will insert *one* of the many certificates which have been presented by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

EXTRAORDINARY PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF SPENCER'S PILLS & RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

Letter from Dr. Wardling, of S. C. dated
CHARLESTON, S. C. May 3, 1845.

DR. SPENCER—Dear Sir—Having come to this place from the interior of this State to obtain a supply of Medicines to use in my practice, and not finding your Tonic and Restorative Bitters here, I have thought best to write you for a supply.

I am now in want of 200 boxes of your Pills and 300 bottles of the Bitters, and wish you to send them immediately to the care of the Rail Road Agent at Columbia, and I can get them from him. I shall be out of my present supply before they can possibly arrive. I prescribe about 40 or 50 boxes of the Pills per month, and about 70 or 80 bottles of the Bitters. It would undoubtedly be a satisfaction for you to know that with your Pills and Bitters I have cured seven obstinate cases of Piles which had resisted every other remedy that had been prescribed. The first was my own case, of about 4 years standing, which not only baffled my own skill but that of two other Physicians who advised with me. I only took the Pills at bed time in sufficient quantity to move the bowels, not less than once nor more than twice the next day; and only one tablespoon-full of the Bitters twice a day, about half an hour before meals. I continued this course for three weeks and found myself cured of a most unpleasant and troublesome disease.

I then ordered my patients to take the medicine in the same way. Some of them however were cured in one half the time I was myself. Since I commenced prescribing the Pills and Bitters I have cured 4 patients of Scrofula, 8 or 9 of Rheumatism, more than a dozen cases of Chills and Fever of long standing and some 15 or 20 cases of Dyspepsia, besides a great number of Sick Head Ache, Weakness of the Stomach and general debility.

I would add, that I have always been opposed to Patent Medicines generally, and I should never have recommended yours in my practice had it not been for the remarkable cure of my own case first. This convinced me that the Pills and Bitters must possess very superior virtues; and in justice to the Medicine, I will say, that in a practice of 13 years I have never become acquainted with a Medicine so pleasant and mild in its action, that was at the same time so powerful in curing diseases.

I am yours, Respectfully, G. WARDLING, M. D.

The above invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Druggist.

June 8, 1846. 14-3m